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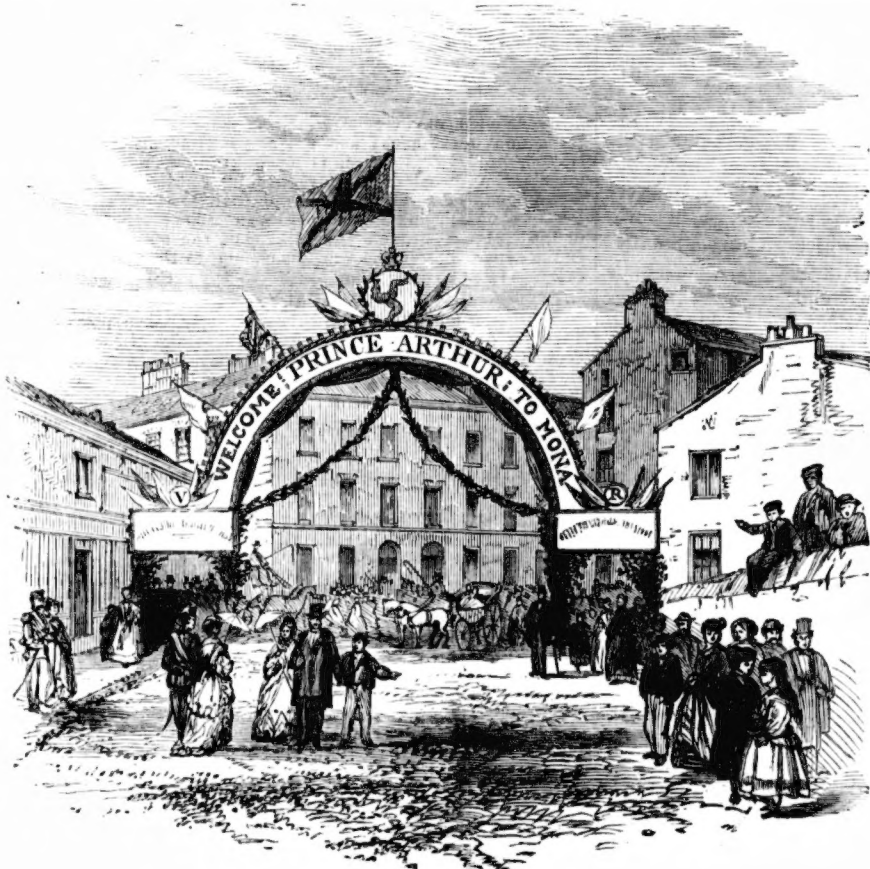
# ILLUSTRATED TIMES

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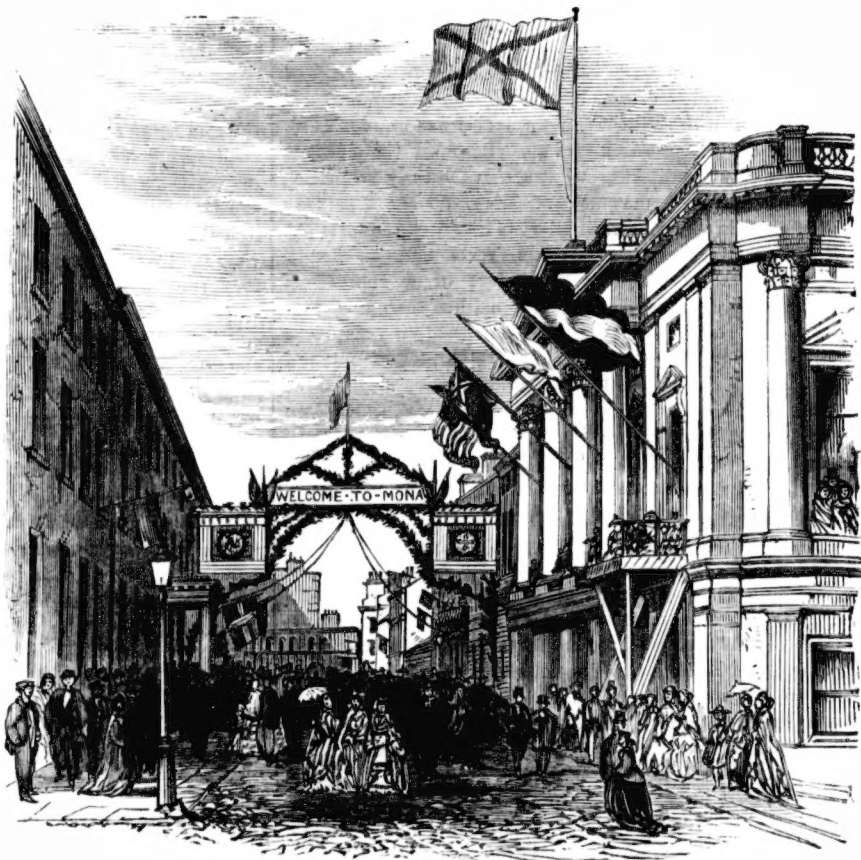
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SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1869.

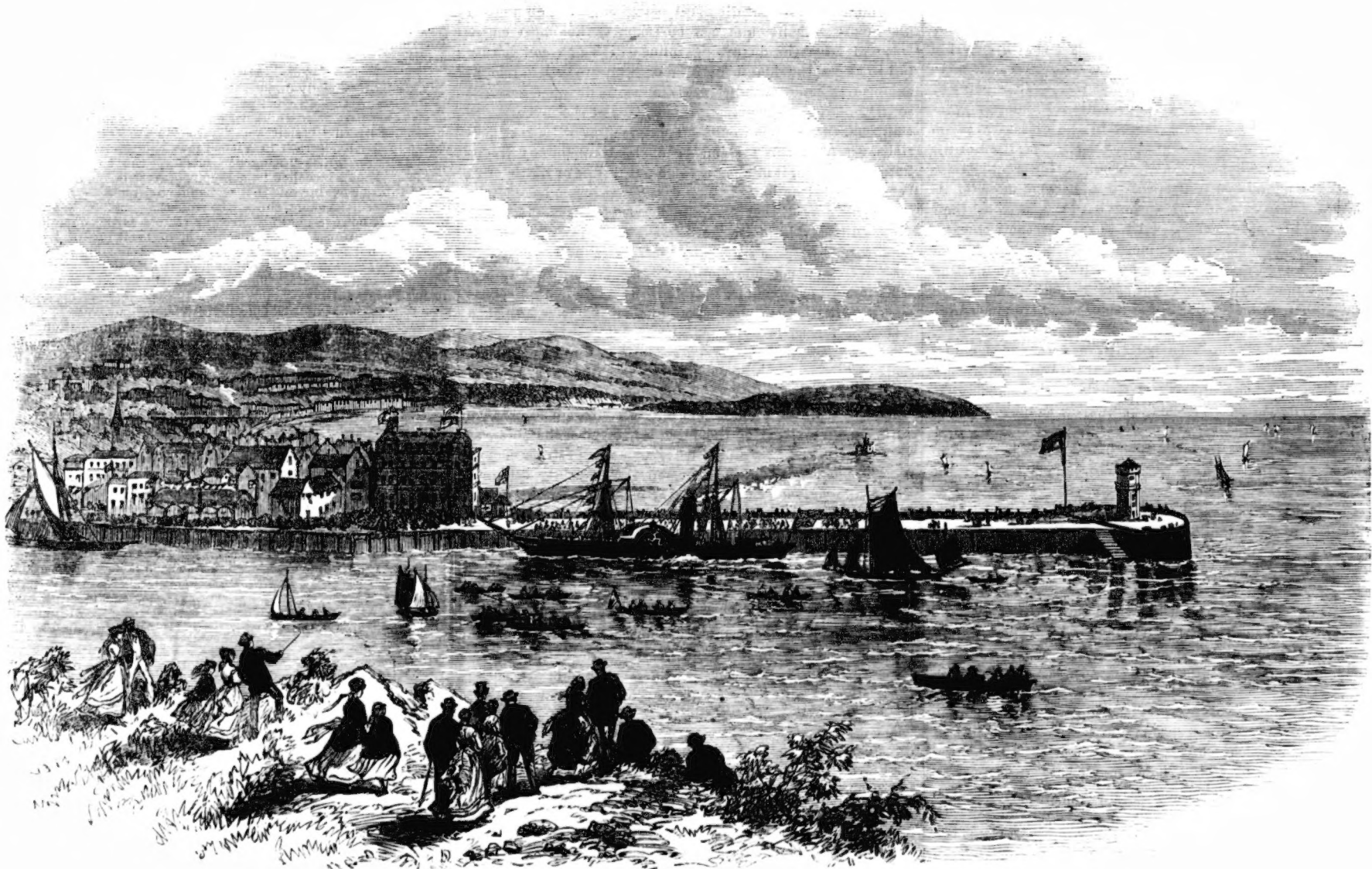
PRICE 3D.—STAMPED 4D.



TRIUMPHAL ARCH AT THE ENTRANCE TO DOUGLAS.



TRIUMPHAL ARCH AT THE COURTHOUSE, DOUGLAS.



PRINCE ARTHUR IN THE ISLE OF MAN: THE PIER AT DOUGLAS.



## MONCRIEFF'S SYSTEM OF DEFENCE.

A VERY interesting lecture was delivered, on Friday evening last week, to a large audience at the Royal Institution by Captain Moncrieff on the new system of working heavy guns, of which he is the inventor. This system—which seems destined not merely to effect great changes in the method of manipulating heavy artillery, at least when employed in certain fixed positions; but to revolutionise the whole theory of coast defence which we have hitherto adopted—has already passed the stage at which, as an experiment of a novel character, it invited the special attention of professional investigators, and has been deemed to possess sufficient interest for the general public to attract the notice of the press and to secure the patronage of Government.

As, however, there may be some of our readers who have not hitherto made themselves acquainted with the principle of the invention in question, and premising that the subject may be considered fitting for general discussion in consequence of the reduction that may be anticipated in the amount annually expended on fortifications in the event of its adoption as a system of defence, we deem the present a suitable opportunity for laying before our readers a résumé of the history and merits of the discovery as detailed by the inventor.

It seems to have been during the progress of the siege of Sebastopol, at which Captain Moncrieff (who, we believe, holds a commission in the Militia or Volunteers) was present as an amateur, that the question of improving upon the methods then in use of employing what are technically known as "guns of position" first arose. Then, for the first time in modern warfare, English artillerymen had occasion to study the comparative merits of stone forts and earthwork batteries, and of watching the effect of a continuous cannonade from guns of a heavier calibre than any previously brought into action upon fortifications erected in accordance with the most approved principles of modern military science. At the time of this famous siege, three distinct kinds of batteries were employed, and, indeed, up to the present time, have been usually erected according to the nature of the ground and the character of the position. These are—first, the ordinary earthwork battery, consisting of a rampart (our readers will, we hope, understand that we intend, as far as possible, to eschew scientific terms for the sake of clearness) built up either of earth or a combination of earth and sandbags, or of brickwork covered with earth and turfed over, with embrasures or portholes at intervals, through which the guns are fired; secondly, batteries with guns mounted *en barbette*—i.e., in which the guns are raised so as to fire above the rampart, instead of through embrasures; and, thirdly, casemate or bomb-proof batteries, like those in Sebastopol, which, as our readers will perhaps remember, were roofed over, and rose tier above tier, with portholes resembling those of a man-of-war.

Each of these kinds of batteries has proved in practice to be open to serious objections. In the first kind, to admit of the guns being "trained," as it is called—i.e., moved horizontally in the arc of a circle—the apertures are obliged to be formed in a shape which may be best described as that of the letter V, with the point turned towards the carriage of the gun. Thus it is evident that the "checks" of the embrasure (the sides of the V) are necessarily weakened by the removal of the protecting shield of earth where it is most wanted. A battery constructed in this way, besides being of course exposed to the risk of vertical fire from mortars, presents a more or less defined target to the direct fire of an enemy, because, by means of glasses, the exact position of the embrasures is easily ascertained. The two latter objections hold good equally with respect to a battery mounted *en barbette*. Casemate or bomb-proof batteries are, as their name implies, intended specially to protect their inmates from the effects of vertical or mortar fire; but, besides that the well defined position of the portholes offers an inviting mark to the enemy's gunners, the effects of a cannonade upon a battery of this sort built of stone or brick are much more destructive, from the splinters detached by the impact of the shot, than upon an earthen battery; and they also labour under the special disadvantage that, there being hardly any outlet for the smoke, after a few rounds have been fired it becomes almost impossible for the gunners to take accurate aim.

It will be evident from the foregoing observations that in each case the most serious obstacle to the efficiency of the battery is the exposure of those serving the guns within it, and how to overcome this obstacle successfully became, therefore, a most important problem. We have already remarked that at the siege of Sebastopol guns of a far heavier calibre than any for which artillerymen had been previously called upon to make arrangements were employed; and, simultaneously with the introduction of this heavier ordnance, a new (though we presume hardly an unforeseen) difficulty arose. This difficulty was caused by the recoil of the guns themselves. This recoil, which had been successfully provided for in the case of the guns of smaller calibre, previously in use, by simple appliances, proved a much more serious obstacle to the effective management of the ponderous pieces of artillery the commencement of whose era may be said to date from the period in question. It was found on service in the trenches, where it was almost a physical impossibility to form a perfectly firm and level foundation, that the strain on the gun-carriages was such as in a very short time to render them temporarily *hors de*

*combat*; whilst, in the case of stone batteries, the cheeks of the embrasures were liable to injury from the carriages coming in violent contact with them. It was with a view to overcome this difficulty that Captain Moncrieff was induced to direct his attention to the consideration of means by which this recoil (which might aptly have been described as a misapplication of power in excess) might be converted from an element of destruction into a docile and convenient mechanical agent. The experience acquired as a spectator of the tremendous artillery duel between the allied armies and the occupants of Sebastopol convinced Captain Moncrieff that the batteries then in use were deficient in the provision made for securing the gunners from exposure and in guarding against the effects of the recoil of very heavy pieces.

He has been lucky enough to hit upon a plan by which both contingencies may be provided for simultaneously, and has devised the means for rendering not only innocuous but available the very power which he had designed merely to counteract. The means whereby this twofold object has been effected consists in the application of the force which is called the recoil to produce a depression of the gun instead of permitting it to expend itself as formerly in producing an unnecessary friction between the carriage and its bed. We cannot hope to convey an accurate idea of the invention itself without the aid of drawings, and must content ourselves with stating that the principle of it consists in the gun being so poised upon its carriage that the force in a backward direction caused by the explosion of the charge impels the gun to sink below the level of the parapet, at the same time causing the fore part of the carriage, which moves in a vertical plane on an axis and which contains a counter-weight, to be elevated, forming, as it were, a cradle for the muzzle of the gun, and enabling a cog-wheel on each side of the carriage to be brought in contact with toothed rails laid parallel to the barrel of the gun on the floor of the battery. When the gun has thus sunk quite below the parapet, it lies still in a horizontal position, what had formed the lower side of the fore part of the carriage being now almost vertical, the counter-weight being at the same time in front of the muzzle. Whilst in this position the carriage is secured by a catch, and the gun is prevented from rising during the process of loading. As soon as this is performed the catch is released, and the counter-weight (which is so disposed as to overcome the inertia of the weight of the gun itself), immediately beginning to act, raises the gun to its former position above the parapet. As the counter-weight exceeds that of the gun, it is obvious that, when the catch is released, the gun, being overbalanced, would rise with a jerk, which would necessarily cause the working parts of the machine to be greatly strained and injured; this is accordingly prevented by a friction-band, which, acting as a break, enables the gun to be elevated slowly at the will of the operator. When the gun is loaded the gunner is also enabled, by an ingenious arrangement of mirrors, to take sight at the object required to be hit without exposing himself by appearing above the parapet, and, the proper degrees of elevation calculated for different distances being engraved on a metal plate close at hand, aim can be taken with almost entire freedom from the disturbing influences which can hardly fail to affect the judgment of men who are called upon to exercise it under conditions fatal to their own personal security. Hence the evident importance of the invention to this country, which would, in connection with fortifications based on this system, be enabled to employ troops hardly qualified, it might be, to be put in line of battle or in very critical situations.

We have said that Captain Moncrieff's system seems destined to revolutionise the whole theory of our permanent defences, and that this is not unlikely to be the case will appear from a consideration of the chief merit claimed for it by its author, which is, that it will enable us to dispense entirely with those expensive structures which have furnished materials for so many bluebooks, and formed such heavy items in former estimates. To show that there is at least scope for the exercise of economy in this direction, we may mention that a few years ago provision was made for the erection of forts on a large scale, and of course (in accordance with the old system) of the most conspicuous character, at various points in England and Ireland, at an estimated cost of £6,995,000. It is now discovered, if we rightly interpret Captain Moncrieff's views, that these buildings, whose very size and strength constitute their weakness, are being erected on wrong principles, and are calculated to invite instead of to repel an enemy's attack. At any rate, it would appear they can be in a great measure dispensed with by the adoption of his newly-invented system, which, if we understand it aright, is based upon the simple principle of adapting every natural inequality in the contour of the ground in the neighbourhood of positions liable to attack to the purposes of defence, and of attracting the notice of an enemy by as few external indications of preparation as possible.

## PRINCE ARTHUR IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

As noted in our last week's Number, Prince Arthur visited the Isle of Man on his return from Ireland. The intention had been that the steam-yacht *Vivid*, with his Royal Highness on board, should proceed direct from Belfast to Douglas, but the weather was so unfavourable that it was deemed prudent to disembark at Port Erin, on the south-west coast of the island, instead of at Douglas; and this rendered necessary a great change in the arrangements which had been made for receiving the Prince. The Royal visitor

was met at Port Erin by the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. H. B. Loch, C.B., and the party immediately drove to Castletown, and thence to Douglas, where the Prince met with a most enthusiastic greeting from the inhabitants, who lined the thoroughfares through which his Royal Highness passed en route to the Castle Mona Hotel, where he was presented with addresses from the authorities in the island. The Prince afterwards dined with the Lieutenant-Governor and a select party at Government House, and at night attended a grand ball given by the Lieutenant-Governor at the Castle Mona Hotel in honour of the Royal visit, and to which about 400 of the leading residents in the island had been invited. Triumphant arches had been erected—one at the entrance to the town, near the bridge, and another at the Courthouse, at both of which points considerable crowds awaited the arrival of the Prince. At night Douglas was brilliantly illuminated, and there were great rejoicings in the town.

## Foreign Intelligence.

## FRANCE.

The Emperor Napoleon paid a visit to Chartres on Sunday, on the occasion of the distribution of the prizes at the Horticultural Exhibition. In reply to an address from the Mayor, the Emperor reminded his hearers that Chartres was the first place he visited, in 1848, after being appointed President of the Republic. He called upon them then to sacrifice regret and rancour for the public good; and now, speaking with more authority, he called upon the honest men of every party to support the Government in its path of liberal progress and to oppose subversive passions. The Emperor concluded by saying that at the forthcoming elections he had no doubt fitting men would be returned, and that he counted upon the patriotism of Frenchmen, because where patriotism prevailed the best guarantees of order, progress, and liberty could not fail to exist.

The elections are every day exciting more interest in Paris and throughout all France; and the *Siccle* says that the Administration, growing alarmed, is putting in movement all its machinery on behalf of the Government. To the circulars already issued has to be added one from the Minister of Agriculture and Public Works, urging all the officials under his orders to take part in the electoral struggle and to support the official candidates. In the department of the Vosges a circular to the same effect has even been sent to the gaolers.

## ITALY.

A fusion of political parties having recently taken place in the direction of affording greater strength to the Government, it became necessary to readjust the Ministry. With this object in view, General Menabrea last week resigned office, but was immediately intrusted by the King with the task of reconstructing the Cabinet. This work, however, he finds somewhat difficult, and the task is still uncompleted. The special difficulty is said to be whether the portfolio of Foreign Affairs should be retained by General Menabrea or committed to Signor Minghetti.

## SPAIN.

As anticipated, the Cortes have adopted the paragraphs of the draught Constitution declaring Catholicism the State faith, but allowing perfect toleration for all other creeds and forms of worship. The Catholic clergy are greatly incensed at the legalisation of freedom of worship. Prayers have been offered up in the churches to avert the "wrath of God" from the people, and sermons have been preached against the liberty now established. At several of these religious functions the clergy have made their flock swear to die in defence of Catholic supremacy. In Wednesday's sitting article 31, relating to the circumstances under which the Constitutional guarantees may be suspended, was adopted, by 96 votes against 56. The Cortes rejected a proposition of Senor Orense to add a clause proclaiming the abolition of slavery in the Spanish colonies. Senor Olazaga and Admiral Topete said that both the Government and the nation wished for the abolition of slavery, but that it must not be effected in a manner prejudicial to established interests. On Monday, information having been asked of the Government respecting the future of Gibraltar, the Minister of Foreign Affairs said that before entering upon negotiations for the cession of that fortress it was necessary that Spain should be strongly constituted, and that her finances should be reorganised, so that she might take her place as one of the great Powers.

It is positively announced that, upon a form of monarchical government being voted by the Cortes, Marshal Serrano will be proposed as sole Regent of the kingdom, and General Prim as President of the Council and Minister of War, in order that the Government may be securely established until a King shall be elected.

## AUSTRIA.

It has been officially decided that the term "Austria" shall not be applied to the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy as formerly, but only to that part of it which lies on this side of the Leitha, and is sometimes called "Cisleithania." On the 4th inst. Herr Sturm moved in the Reichsrath in Vienna that, as Hungary only recognises its Sovereign as "King of Hungary," the other part of his dominions should be called "the Empire of Austria." The Minister of the Interior having said that he had no objection to the motion, it was passed. Among those who voted against it was Count Beust, who, however, did not give any reasons for his opposition.

The Lower House of the Reichsrath, in its sitting of Monday, passed the bill for this year's contingent and the bill relative to marriages between persons belonging to religions not legally recognised by the State. The Upper House adopted the Schools for the People Bill.

## SWITZERLAND.

The *Independence Belge* says it has received information from Geneva that the Swiss Federal Government has just prohibited Mazzini from remaining in the cantons bordering upon France and Italy—viz., Neuchâtel, Bern, Geneva, Valais, Ticino, Grisons, Soleure, and Bâle. The cause of this decision, it adds, is the participation attributed to Mazzini in the plots which the Italian police pretend to have discovered in Milan, Naples, and Florence. No steps, however, have been taken by the Florence Cabinet to bring about this result, the Swiss Government having spontaneously adopted the measures it thought necessary in order to show how desirous it is of rigorously fulfilling its international duties.

## TURKEY.

On the commencement of the Turkish new year the Sultan made a long speech to the Ministers on the present condition and future prospects of the country, which is said to have produced a very favourable impression.

Owing to the impoverished state of the finances, the Turkish Government has abandoned the intention it lately had of increasing its military forces. It purposes, however, instead to throw open the ranks of the army to all subjects of the Sultan without any distinction, and a law with this object is being prepared by the Council of Ministers.

## PERSIA.

Two rival religious sects came to blows in the streets of Teheran on the 5th inst. Three hundred persons are said to have been killed or wounded before the disturbances could be quelled. Some 500 arrests were made by the authorities.

## THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Boutwell, the Secretary of the Treasury, has ordered the purchase of 1,000,000 dols. worth of Five-Twenty Bonds weekly under the operation of the Sinking Fund Act.

## PARAGUAY.

The latest advices from Paraguay are to the effect that the expeditionary forces had left Asuncion for the purpose of attacking Lopez and cutting off his communications. Lopez was in a strong position, fortified by forty pieces of artillery and defended by 9000 men.



## CANADA AND THE ALABAMA QUESTION.

In the Canadian House of Commons, on April 26, the Hon. Mr. Galt introduced a motion respecting the Fenian raids, as giving ground for a claim by Canada against the United States. The hon. gentleman spoke for over an hour in support of his motion, and was frequently cheered. He said that the motion of which he had given notice and which he desired to propose was that his Excellency should send down to the House copies of the correspondence with the Imperial Government relating to the outlay incurred by Canada in the defence of the frontier of the United States in 1863-4, growing out of the Fenian invasion, with the intention of subsequently instituting a claim against the United States. With the permission of the House, he proposed to add a request for further papers; and he would therefore desire to add to his motion a request for copies of all correspondence and unpublished Orders in Council relating to the representations made to the Government of Canada by the United States during the rebellion in the Southern States. He desired to make this addition to his motion, feeling that otherwise he would not be at liberty to advert to certain matters to which he desired to call attention. He hoped there would be no objection on the part of the Government to the production of the correspondence, as he believed it to be in every way desirable that the whole history of the course pursued by Canada towards the United States during the rebellion should be made public. He did not propose to refer at any length to the motion of Senator Chandler, but would advert to it as affording an opportunity of expressing an opinion on the existing state of the relations of Canada with the United States. He believed he should do justice to the American Senate and the people of the country did he believe for one moment that the extraordinary proposition to which he alluded received the countenance and support of the country; but, even if the case were possible—if England could for an instant entertain such a monstrous proposition as to transfer the Dominion to the United States, he thought he would be perfectly justified in saying, on behalf of that House and the people of Canada, that they would be no parties to such a transfer. In such a case the Dominion would claim to be the arbiter of its own destiny. With these few words he would dispose of the motion of Senator Chandler; but he could not avoid feeling that this matter had been brought before the public now in connection with some serious events which have recently transpired in the Senate of the United States. He would refer to the rejection of the Alabama treaty. For a few weeks past they had all hoped that the existing relations between Great Britain and the United States would have been more assured by the adoption of that treaty, and that there would have been a disposition on the part of the United States to set at rest all that ill-feeling which had grown out of the late war. He regretted to find that this was not the case, and he thought that under the circumstances, when they found that not only was such a speech as that of Chandler's made in the Senate, but that the rejection of the treaty had been accompanied by such an extraordinary and alarming increase in the demands of the United States; under these circumstances he hoped it would not be held to be censurable on his part to make a few moderate observations respecting the course of Canada towards the United States of late years. A temperate statement such as he proposed to make might do good. The motion in his hand referred to the claims which had been or might be made for indemnity of the expenditure arising out of the late Fenian outrages; and he would now show the grounds on which such a claim might fitly be urged. He thought it not becoming in Canadians, living as they had done alongside of the United States, to point to acts which showed their conduct towards that great country—conduct during a time in which the people of the Northern States were in great distress, when they were engaged in a life-and-death conflict with the Southern States. The people of Canada could fearlessly appeal to their conduct during that period to show that they had faithfully, and to the best of their ability, done their duty as good neighbours. The people of Canada had no desire to shirk their responsibility as a portion of the empire of Great Britain. They knew that they had to share it, whatever were the wrongs inflicted on the United States. Whether connected with the Alabama claims or the larger and more extended ones enumerated by Mr. Sumner, it was clear that Canadians most share part of it. Still, it was their duty to point out that during the period alluded to the course of Canada had been one of friendship and of frank fulfilment of all their duties to their neighbours across the line. The papers he had that day asked for would disclose a history of the representations made on the part of the United States of such prompt action on the part of the Government of this country as would satisfy every unbiased mind that no charge whatever of shirking their responsibility lay against the people of Canada. It was true that, during the rebellion, much sympathy had been here expressed on the part of a portion of the press and the public; and if, in a free country, such had not been the case, it would have been extraordinary. As a people, beyond all doubt, the material aid and comfort they gave was to the North and not to the South. If the official records of the United States were searched it would be found that 40,000 men from Canada had served in the Northern army; and at the same time that Power drew largely on these provinces for supplies for the war. The more important question was that as to the relation of the Government with the American people. Numerous representations had, he was aware, been made from the United States, often on the most frivolous foundations, complaining that outrages were about to be committed in the United States by persons crossing from Canada. Many of these were unknown, and he would not advert to them. His purpose would be accomplished by alluding to two circumstances which were generally known. In 1862, during a change of Administration, information was laid before the Government that there was to be a serious raid on what was called Johnson's Island, in Lake Erie, to release a large body of Confederate prisoners, and it would be in the recollection of all that the most prompt and active measures were taken to prevent the occurrence of any injury of that kind to the United States. Again, take the case of the St. Albans raid. It was a raid made by a few persons, not more than twenty, on a village close to the border. There did not appear to be any kind of concerted action among the party beforehand. Their action was altogether unsuspected. What was the course of the Canadian Government then? The parties charged with being concerned in the raid were at once arrested, brought before the Courts, and when, under the decision of the Court, the men were allowed to go free, there had been a supposed failure of justice. When, through the decision of the Court, a portion of the spoil collected at St. Albans had been restored, then, in order to mark further the feeling of the country and their desire to avoid everything in the nature of offence, the Parliament almost unanimously voted a sum to indemnify the sufferers. Again, it was complained that similar outrages might occur, and the Government of Canada, anxious to prevent any possible case of difficulty, immediately placed a force on the frontier—not to protect the people of Canada, mark, but to prevent raids from Canada into the United States. All these measures involved the country in great expense, and were caused wholly and solely by the position in which the Northern States were placed by the rebellion. These expenses swelled the cost of the militia from \$80,000,000, to \$90,000,000, to \$500,000,000, and yet this additional burden was borne by the people without a murmur, so resolved were they to do their duty. Again, when the world was horrified by the assassination of President Lincoln, the Government of Canada passed an Act of the Alien Act whereby the Government was enabled to desire parties who could not properly account for themselves at once to leave the province. This Act was not passed on the requisition of the United States or the British Government, but by the Government of Canada, unasked, in order to show their detestation of the outrage which had been committed. He would also allude to the fact, proven on all the trials, that not in one instance was a Canadian subject concerned in one of these outrages on American property. They were wholly the offspring of Southern refugees in Canada, got up without the knowledge or connivance

of the people here, and, when discovered, subjected the offenders to the severest penalties the law allowed. Looking, now, at the other side of the picture, he would ask what was the course of the United States toward Canada? He was sorry to say that anyone, inferring from the tone held by their press and public men during the period he referred to, would have to acknowledge that it was most severe and unwarranted. They threatened Canada with retaliation for acts which she never committed. Early in the war, our intercourse and trade relations becoming embarrassed and hampered by Consular certificates, and a variety of other forms tending to make the interchange of persons and property with the United States expensive and difficult, when the war was ended, from one end of the United States to the other, in all the principal cities, armed men were publicly drilled and organised with the avowed object of capturing Canada. It was not discredited by the United States Government, as might have been expected. It was a fact that for months, ay, years, an organisation of the most formidable character was in the States, armed, he would not say from the arsenals of the United States, but certainly having United States arms, and drilled by United States officers, held public meetings, in which they stated their object to be the invasion and conquering of Canada. They entered the province in armed bands by thousands; and, not from any want of will on their part, but simply want of power, they failed to deluge the western peninsula with blood. When the invasion was over, then, and not till then, did the United States Government stretch out a hand to help Canada. Was there no injustice here? Were not these claims quite as strong, morally, as any the United States Government could bring against Britain? Having noticed the unfriendly attitude of the United States Government, Mr. Galt went on to say that if there was any meaning in their acts, it was that they desired to make the condition of Canada difficult, unpleasant, and dangerous to England and Canada. The United States repealed the Reciprocity Treaty, refused to negotiate for its continuance, imposed additional restrictions on commerce, and, judging by the tone of the press, were likely to persevere in so doing. The course of the United States Government appeared to be dictated by the desire to bring about the humiliation of England through her dependencies on this continent; but he did not believe the plan would succeed. England would not for a moment give way, and the people of Canada would sustain her to a man, having repudiated the idea that the policy of Great Britain towards the Dominion was one of abandonment. Mr. Galt closed amid loud cheers.

Mr. Cartwright and Colonel Grey followed in a similar strain. The Premier, Sir John A. McDonald, said that the Governor deserved the thanks of the House. Very few were aware of this correspondence, and its publication is calculated to have a most salutary effect in the United States. The motion was then agreed to.

**MONUMENT OF THE LATE MR. R. OASTLER.**—A monument of the late Mr. R. Oastler, the successful advocate of the "Ten Hours Bill," and known in Yorkshire and Lancashire as the "Factory King," has been raised at Bradford, prior to its being formally unveiled by the Earl of Shaftesbury, on Saturday (this day), after the marshalling and marching of a great procession of friendly societies, trades, and factory operatives. The monument consists of a colossal figure of Mr. Oastler in bronze, standing in a familiar attitude, with two factory children, whose cause he is earnestly pleading, before him. The pedestal is formed of blocks of granite.

**A NEW FENIAN OATH.**—An extraordinary document has been found on the person of a man named John Ross, a tenant-farmer, residing at Skreen, in the county of Sligo. Ross was arrested for drunkenness, and on searching him at the police station the constable found a document concealed in a small pocket close to the collar of his waistcoat, on which the following was written:—"In the presence of the Almighty God, I solemnly swear the oath of allegiance, to be true and loyal to the Irish Republic, and in one moment's notice to be ready to take up arms and to yield to the 'simplicity' of superior officers and kings. Are you an Irishman?—Ay, by birth, and a lover of freedom, and an enemy to those who hold my native land in the bonds of tyranny. What is a Fenian command?—Nine more and where are you going?—To Erris. Why to Erris?—To meet b— It would be a dark night?—I would not know. Do you carry your steel tie?—If your knife has an edge. The Irish cotton is very fine? The English is on the decline." This was written on a leaf evidently torn out of a copy-book; and on searching the prisoner's house the constable found a copy-book out of which a leaf had been torn corresponding with that found on Ross.

**ANOTHER ENOCH ARDEN CASE.**—In the course of last week the colliery village of Thornley, near Durham, was thrown into a state of excitement, the cause of which will be gathered from the sequel. About twelve years ago a pitman was desirous of pushing his fortune in another land, and, hearing of the marvellous auriferous discoveries in Australia, determined to proceed thither. He set sail, leaving behind him a wife and two children at Thornley, and arrived in due course in that distant colony, and forthwith went to the gold-fields and commenced "digging for nuggets." Variable for some time, at last fortune smiled upon him, and at the expiration of about eleven years he found himself in possession of the handsome fortune of £15,000, honestly and industriously obtained. During this long period of his absence from England he communicated with his wife, desiring that she and her family—two girls—should join him, and sent the necessary tickets for their transit to the new world. She, however, never went. The successful miner discovered the cause on his arrival at his native village last week. His faithless partner had become enamoured of an itinerant rag merchant, the owner of a wooden leg, to whom she had two children. Like Enoch Arden, he at once discarded her, not, however, before making himself known to his two daughters, who were children when he left them for Australia. These he took from their mother, and afterwards equipped them in a manner suitable to his altered position. There was much rejoicing in the village when his name and wealth were known, and, after killing the fatted calf and making merry amongst some of his old friends, he departed the following morning with his two girls.—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

**HORTICULTURAL GARDENS.**—Last Saturday afternoon one of the early spring flower shows of the season was held in the large conservatory of these grounds, at Kensington. The show, like all the very early shows, was not as extensive as those which are held in June, when the summer is in its prime; but for the time of year it was a large display and emphatically a good one. The banks of flowers were ranged down the centre of the conservatory and some in the side arcades; and in the contemplation of these rare beauties of nature and in listening to the strains of the band of the Life Guards some 6000 or 7000 visitors seemed to find ample occupation and amusement till evening came. The weather, however, was very unsettled; and but for this and the heavy rain in the morning a very large attendance was anticipated. If the show had been called a rose show it would have quite justified its nomenclature, for seldom so early in spring has such a fine and varied collection of the queen of flowers been brought together. There were roses of almost every size and of almost every tint, from white to amber, to pink, to red, to crimson, and almost to black. The air was literally heavy with their fragrance. All the plants were exhibited in pots, giving a final blow to the fast-dying superstition that roses cannot be well grown in that manner, for the finest roses ever raised are now only thus exhibited. In addition to these, however, were some splendid examples of cut blooms, which were actually in most cases more than 3 in. across. The chief prize taken in these classes were, as usual, Messrs. Paul, of Waltham; Mr. Turpin, of Slough; and Messrs. Paul, of Chesham. The amateurs also made a fine display, but, no doubt, at a cost on which no professional nurseryman would think of entering. The roses, as we have said, formed the main feature of the exhibition, but there were many other branches of it which were in their way equally well deserving attention. Thus, the collection of the red berry-bearing aucuba was remarkably good. This new variety of the shrub, which has only just been brought from Japan, was largely exhibited in varied grades of excellence, some of the plants having their rich green foliage almost hidden under the clusters of scarlet berries. In rhododendrons, a plant quite new, exhibited by the Horticultural Society, attracted all the attention, though, of course, it did not compete for a prize. This was a shrub which has been brought from Bhootan, and is about the only visible trophy we possess of our late war. It would be difficult to overpraise its singular beauty; and, though abundant enough among the Bhootanese, it happens just now to be one of the rarest shrubs in England; though, no doubt, from the ease with which it is propagated, it will soon become more common. Its very large bell-shaped flower, with deep chocolate markings in the cup, make it one of the most beautiful and remarkable of the whole varied class of this hardy shrub, the varieties of which seem infinite, for not a year passes without adding some dozen or so of fresh specimens to our already too numerous collections. There was an unusual display of alpine plants, which were very fine indeed, considering that, either to amateurs or nurserymen, these are almost the most difficult of all classes of plants to rear. The amateur can always get heat for his tropical plants; but even in this climate it is not always easy to command intense cold in winter, nor clear, light, bracing mountain air in summer. Some of the plants of variegated foliage attracted, as they well deserved, the highest admiration. In this branch, however, the show was small; and one superb plant, the Princess Alexandra, drew all the attention. In the miscellaneous classes and extra prizes the show was only of the average quality, and very small in quantity.

## THE FASHIONS.

SPRING has so unexpectedly and rapidly advanced this year that our most favoured modistes have scarcely been able to fulfil the many demands made upon their taste and ingenuity during the last few weeks. But the weather, although very warm at times, is treacherous, and we can scarcely decide on a suitable outer garment, since the mantle in which we were comfortably attired in the morning is quite insufficient when the sun has disappeared behind rainy clouds in the afternoon. But those of our readers who know and appreciate the comfort of a shawl need never suffer a similar inconvenience. It may be so worn as to meet every difficulty; we might say it is all a matter of drapery. In former times a lady might be readily distinguished by the graceful way in which she wore her shawl; now, alas! they are either transformed into circular mantles or arranged to fall in folds, fitting the waist behind, and looped at the sides to form sleeves. We are glad to find that a revolution has taken place in favour of this long-neglected article of dress; and every lady who possesses a "veritable cashmere" will rejoice to hear that she may wear it and be perfectly à la mode.

No great change has taken place in the style adopted for walking costumes; the under skirts are voluminously trimmed with pinked flounces, while the upper, arranged en panier, are raised, not looped, at the side seams, leaving the edge of the skirt free.

A very pretty dress of grey faye had a trimming of narrow flounces, edged with green, forming scallops, on the under skirt; the upper bound with green taffeta, raised into paniers. Tight-fitting casaque, with bows and ends of faye trimmed to correspond.

We must once more call the attention of our fair friends to the unfailing foulard as a material at once elegant and useful. It has been most successfully employed this season in the creation of many recherché and distinguished toilets. Many improvements have been made in this fabric since it was first introduced; and at present so great a degree of perfection has been attained in its production, both in pattern and texture, that many pieces may challenge comparison with glacé silk. The Celestial Empire and Oriental foulards are very beautiful; and, as the Empress Eugénie on a late occasion appeared in a charming costume composed of foulard of the choicest description, it will doubtless be the fabric par excellence of the present season.

It has been generally rumoured that as it would be quite impossible to make bonnets smaller than they are at present, that "extremes" in this direction would meet in the advent of the bonnet of "long, long ago," high crown, curtain, poke and all complete. However, we think we may venture to assure the affrighted fair ones who have been anticipating such an alarming innovation that for the next summer at least they may keep their pretty little coiffures of lace and flowers.

Some very pretty shapes have appeared in hats; notably, the Gabrielle, with a high, sloping crown; the Bergère, more in the toque style; and the chapeau Florian, just such a hat as we see daintily perched on the head of a shepherdess in one of Watteau's pictures. This hat, although it has a flat crown and a narrow brim, is called a bonnet because it has lappets which are fastened under the bow at the back, and should be secured with a bow at the bosom.

Sashes are still indispensable, made either of the same material as the dress, arranged in graceful looped bows, without ends, or very short ones with fringed ends. For a muslin dress or costume of Chambéry gauze a simple sash of ribbon is greatly to be preferred.

## PILGRIMS TO THE SHRINE OF ST. NAPOLEON.

The anniversary of the death of Napoleon I. is still celebrated in Paris by the deposition of tokens of remembrance on the railings of the column in the Place Vendôme, on May 5, and old soldiers of the First Empire are especially prominent as offerers of these souvenirs. The scene presented on the occasion this year is depicted in our Engraving; and the fact that the offerings were more numerous than usual is attributed to the gratitude of the Emperor's old warriors for the additional provision lately made for them. That is one view of the matter; but that a different one is entertained in some quarters is indicated by the following paragraph, which we copy from a contemporary:—"Napoleon worship is no longer the national religion of France; but that the Government are by no means prepared to admit the fact may be concluded from a curious scene witnessed in Paris on the night of the 4th inst. On the anniversary of May 5 the railings round the Colonne de la Place Vendôme are covered with wreaths of immortelles bearing the words 'Regrets,' 'Souvenirs,' &c., and supposed to have been suspended there by those faithful subjects who still cherish the memory of Napoleon the Great. On the night of the 4th inst., a heavy *fourgon*, escorted by half a dozen men, drove up to the colonne, and, on being opened, disgorged from its recesses a whole cartload of these touching tributes to the memory of the great departed, which were carefully arranged by the attendants at the foot of the monument raised to commemorate his victories. This has been the practice for years, but on the present occasion the number of wreaths was doubled, as an apparent proof of the gratitude felt by the old soldiers of the Empire for the bounty recently extended to them at the Emperor's suggestion."

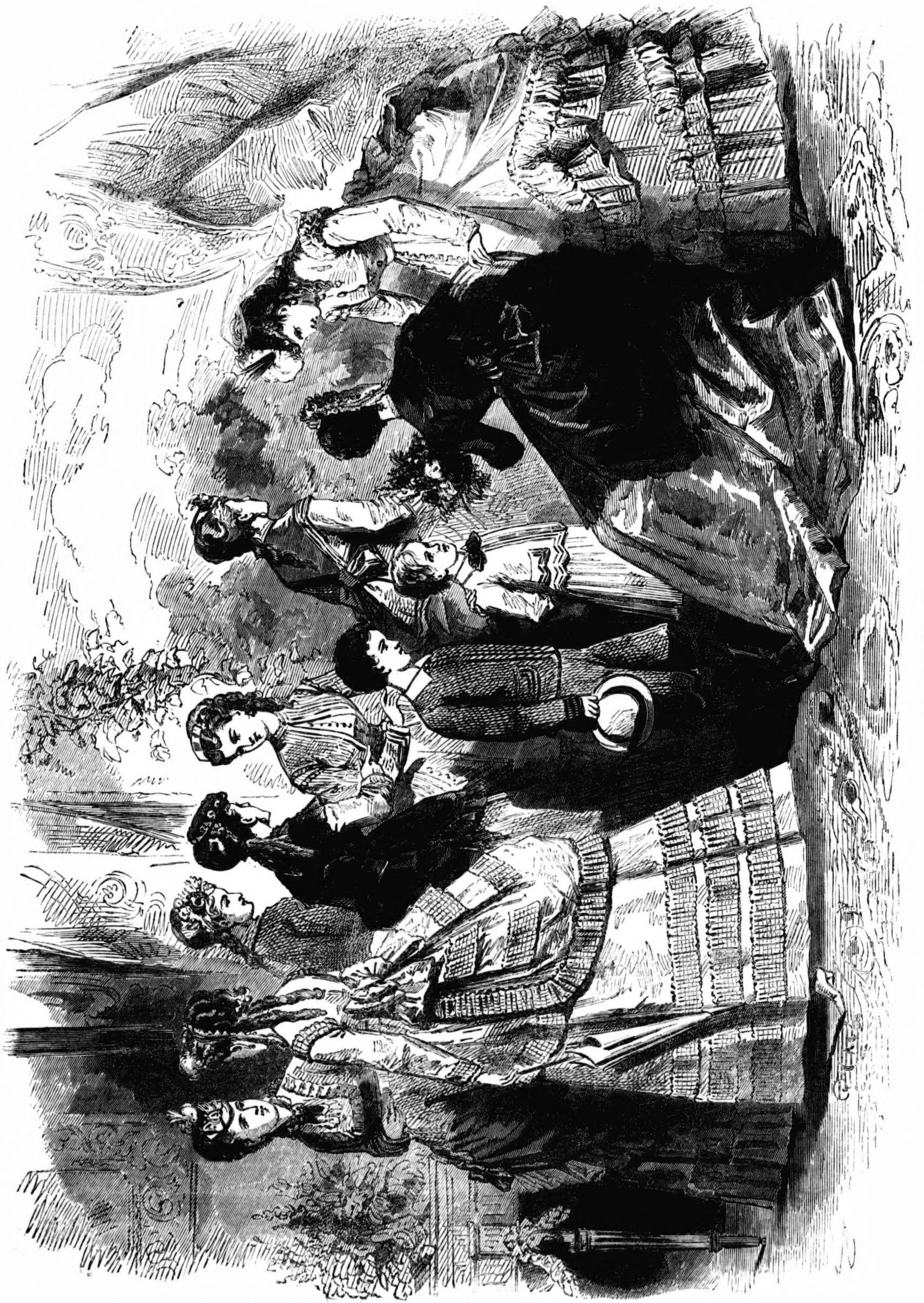
**OUR RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.**—Although much uneasiness has pervaded the public mind, both in England and the United States, as to the result of Mr. Sumner's late speech in the Senate on the relations of the two countries, we have reason for stating, on the best authority, that no idea is entertained among those who are well informed that any serious rupture will be occasioned by the questions at issue. They may possibly be the subject of very difficult and protracted negotiations, or stand over altogether for adjustment at some future time; but we can predict very confidently that no worse results than these are likely to follow the rejection by the Senate of the treaty concluded by Mr. Reverdy Johnson.—*Star.*

**THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.**—The Pacific Railway, by which unbroken communication is established from the Atlantic seaboard to San Francisco, was completed on Monday afternoon. According to a New York paper, trains will run on the Pacific Railroad from New York to San Francisco in six days seventeen and a half hours. The trip from Great Britain to San Francisco will occupy seventeen days; to the Sandwich Islands, twenty-six days; to Japan, thirty-four days; and to Hong-Kong, forty days. It is rumoured that a steam-packet line will be established between Australia and San Francisco, via Tahiti and Honolulu, which will perform the voyage in twenty-eight days; so that a journey might be made from Great Britain to Australia, via San Francisco, in forty-five days.

**DRUIDICAL REMAINS IN JERSEY.**—An attempt to level a piece of ground off St. Aubin's-road, about a mile from St. Helier's, has resulted in an interesting discovery. The workmen came upon a stone structure, and the attention of the Rev. Mr. Porter and Captain Oliver, two archaeologists, was directed to it. It was found to be a tomb constructed of sixteen or eighteen huge stones, roofed by three others and closed at each end, the floor consisting of detritus and sand. Eleven urns were discovered inside, some of them broken and imperfect, but others intact. They approach each other in size, and, standing from 6 in. to 8 in. high, are 9 in. or 10 in. in extreme width. Outside they are symmetrically shaped, and inside they are filled with earth and, it is believed, with bones, but they are too brittle to be handled for investigation. A flint weapon was also among the contents of the tomb.

**WRECK ON THE IRISH COAST.**—WEXFORD.—A vessel which had been riding in the South Bay was seen to part from her anchors and go ashore last Saturday morning, during a north-easterly gale. The Civil Service life-boat of the National Life-Boat Institution promptly proceeded to the spot under sail, the sea running fearfully high on her beam. On nearing the scene of the wreck some men were seen on board. The boat's anchor was then let go; she veered down, and was fortunately the means of saving the four men. After several attempts in the heavy surf to row off, the life-boat, by the violence of the sea, was driven ashore, and was immediately hauled up by those on the beach, all on board escaping unhurt. Two of the vessel's crew before the arrival of the life-boat took to their boat, which, on being put over the side, was dashed ashore, and they were with difficulty saved. The vessel was the schooner *Handy*, of Wexford, bound to that port from Dublin with a cargo of wheat. The life-boat men report that they have additional confidence in their noble boat after her performances on this occasion. This valuable life-boat, which was presented to the institution by the gentlemen in the civil service, through the indefatigable exertions of Jas. A. Dow, Esq., and others, has already been the means of saving forty-four lives from different wrecks.

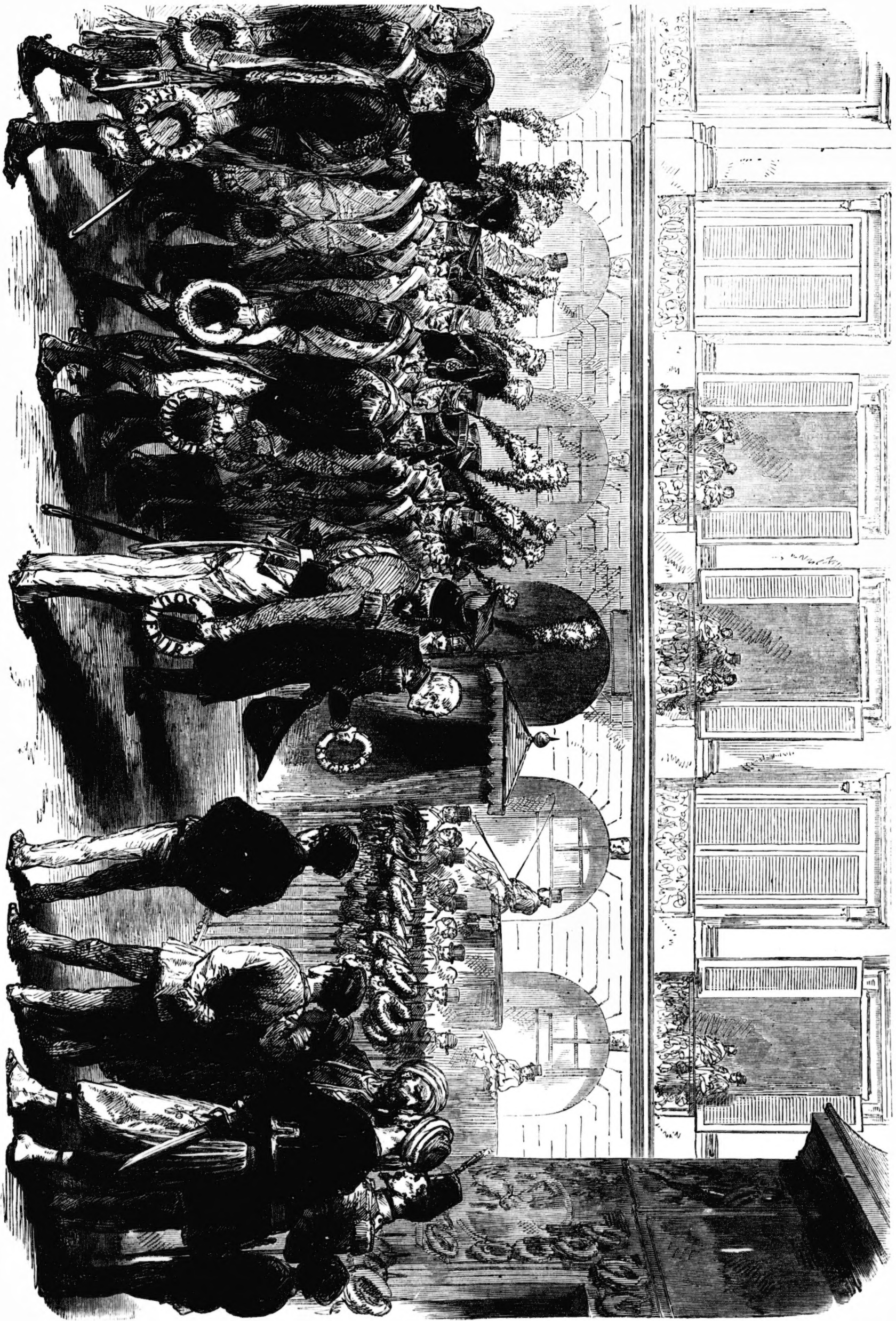




PARIS SPRING FASHIONS.



OLD SOLDIERS OF THE FIRST EMPIRE DECORATING THE COLUMN IN THE PLACE VENDÔME, PARIS, ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF NAPOLEON I.





INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 355.

A RACE AGAINST TIME.

By an order of the House, when the members meet at two p.m., the business in hand at ten minutes to seven must come to an end, and at seven the sitting must be suspended till nine. On Friday, last week, the House met at two. The order of the day was "Irish Church Bill Committee." When the Committee began its work there was not much probability that it would be finished that day, and between five and six o'clock there was scarcely a ray of hope. Suddenly, however, a prolonged discussion on clause 59 ceased, and the clause was added to the bill; and in a short time the remaining clauses—60, 61, 62, 63—were run through. But the work was not done. There were some few postponed clauses and certain new clauses to be considered. It was nearly six when the Committee began to consider the first postponed clause. Can the work be done? We confess that, as we glanced at the paper and then at the clock, we deemed it nearly impossible. True, there was notably one auspicious circumstance. The Conservatives were dead beat, had given up the fight, and seemed as anxious as the Government to get rid of the bill. By desperate running and with no formidable obstacles in the way we might, then, beat Time. But, alas! on looking at the paper again, we saw several formidable obstacles, each of which might prove fatal. There was a new clause to be proposed by Lord Claud Hamilton, another by Mr. Kirk, a third by Mr. Dease, a fourth by Mr. McClure. These are all Irishmen, and no doubt all were charged with speeches. The thing cannot be done, said we, hopelessly. The postponed clauses were, however, soon got through; and then came the new clauses, and Lord Claud rose. Now, if Lord Claud had been so minded, he could easily have talked out the bill. It was half-past six. He is good for an hour's talk at any time; and there were only twenty minutes in hand; he clearly had the game in his own hands. But his Lordship was gracious or weary, and in four minutes his speech was made, and the clause was negative. Then rose Mr. Kirk. He is a Liberal, and, of course, anxious that the bill should pass; but in the interests of his clients he must speak, albeit he knows that his clause will be rejected. He did speak, but with his eye on the clock; and in a couple of minutes he and his clause were cleared out of the way. We had now only some ten minutes to spare, and two more clauses to consider. Close running, this! But, if Dease and McClure will be merciful, we may win yet. Mr. Dease came next, and as he proceeded to open his case a storm of "Oh, oh!" "Move, move!" (i.e., move without a speech) exploded upon him. This made him angry, and we concluded at once that the race was lost. But, on a hint given to him by a friend, Mr. Dease promptly withdrew his clause and dropped into his seat. Meanwhile the hand of the clock was moving silently and surely on. When Mr. McClure got up, we had but six minutes. A volley of groans assailed Mr. McClure when he rose. This "riled" the poor man. He turned round upon his assailants, shrieked at the top of his voice, amidst roars of laughter, and looked so threatening and determined that Hope fled, and all thought Time would triumph. But no. By Jove, he is down! and we have a minute to spare. Swift, then, Mr. Dodson, and we may win yet. Mr. Dodson was equal to the occasion. He had to amend the preamble. This was done in the twinkling of an eye. Then, amidst profound silence, came the preamble of the bill. They that are for it say "Aye," they that are against it, "No." "Ayes have it." "That I do report this bill, as amended, to the House. They that are for it," &c. "That I do now leave the chair." A roar of cheers that must have been heard in the central hall burst forth here; and, as if at word of command, up rose the mass of members and poured out of the door, cheering and laughing as they went, like schoolboys breaking up for the holidays. The race was won. Time was beaten; but hardly by a nose. As Mr. Dodson sidled out of the chair the hand of the clock was some second or two over the point. The bill, then—this momentous bill—is through Committee. It got into Committee on Thursday, April 15; it passed out at ten minutes to seven, on Friday, May 7; and it is worthy of noting, that, through all this protracted fight, not a single amendment opposed by the Government has been carried.

FIRST COUNT-OUT OF THE NEW HOUSE.

On that Friday night, at nine o'clock—the time for the House to resume—we got a count-out. At five minutes to nine the House was quite empty, desolate, and silent as the Cave of Adullam, into which nobody enters now. Whilst the great bell overhead was pealing out its sonorous chime, Mr. Speaker came and took the chair. There were very few members present then, not more than a dozen; and only one member of the Government—to wit, Mr. Austin Bruce, the Home Secretary. Fagged out by our recent prolonged and weary toil, we all wanted a count-out. Mr. Bruce desired it as much as anybody, though he was here. He felt bound to be here. There were certain notices of motion upon the paper which belonged to his department, and he must not seem to aid a count-out to get rid of them. A count we saw was inevitable if we could not get anybody to move that the House be counted. We have often seen the House as thinly attended as it was that night, and yet continue to sit, because there was nobody willing to move. But on this occasion when the hour came the man came with it. Just before Mr. Speaker arrived Mr. Thomas Collins entered, and took his place on the front Opposition bench, close to Mr. Speaker. A joyful appearance was that of Mr. Collins in that place, for by that sign we all knew that the sitting was doomed. But do not be in a hurry, Sir. The bell has not yet struck its ninth stroke. Now, Sir. Before the echo from the bell had ceased vibrating Mr. Collins rose, and moved "that the House be counted." Nothing loth, we may be sure, Mr. Speaker obeyed the call; and, as there were not half the forty present, Mr. Speaker left the chair. The doorkeeper shouted, "Who goes home?" and rang his bells—joy-bells we may call them, for the sound of them carried joy to many a wearied official; to every human being, indeed, who heard their sound. Nor was the joy confined to that circumscribed range. In a few minutes the telegraphic wires had flashed the news to all the clubs, and, in a few more, special messengers in swift hansoms had carried it to the homes of the Ministers. One can fancy what welcome intelligence it was to Gladstone, as he sat at his dinner-table in Carlton-gardens, with his family around him! And there must needs have been rejoicing in the Reporters' Gallery: the gentlemen there have had hard work this Session. It has been, in coachman's phrase, all collar work; and to get away at nine instead of wearily plying the pencil till one or two in the morning, must have been to them like a draught of water in the desert.

IN RE THE MAYOR OF CORK.

On entering St. Stephen's gallery on Tuesday morning we found ourselves suddenly in the midst of a crowd of people. Standing on the stone bench to the left of us was the inspector of police, and below him Colonel Forester, the Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms. Mr. Inspector was calling out the names of those who had members' orders to come forward and deposit their balloting tickets in the glass vase under the care of the Assistant Sergeant. At the entrance of the corridor leading to the members' lobby three policemen were stationed to keep all strangers out; but on entering said lobby we found it, this precaution notwithstanding, full of strangers. They had been introduced by members, or had percolated through back passages unknown to the general public. Conspicuous in the crowd shone some twenty wigged barristers, attracted by the novel judicial procedure expected to come off. It was with no small difficulty that the police could get a passage for Mr. Speaker. This, however, was reasonably well done at last. After Mr. Speaker had passed, the crowd became still denser—so dense that members found it difficult to get into the House. This would never do. One of the prime duties of the Sergeant-at-Arms is to keep all roads and passages, whether in the building or out of it, clear and free from obstructions. And

so the word was given, "Clear the lobby!" and at once the police, with their inspector leading them on, swept the crowd, wigged and unwigged, into the central hall. Of course, there was a good deal of grumbling, passionate objurgations, threatnings, and in some cases a show of resistance. But it was all of no avail. The Sergeant-at-Arms is here despotically irresistible; and, if need be, can summon all Scotland-yard to his aid. To those who know our public men, the sight at the door was curious. The doorway was lined by compact rows of "strangers," two deep; but these were not common strangers. Conspicuous amongst them was Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, who has in his time awed Sultans and Emperors; but now he is jammed up against the doorkeeper's chair by a corpulent Bishop. There were also three other Bishops wedged in the lines; two or three Earls, several Barons, and a couple of Ambassadors. The doorkeeper had some difficulty in getting these swells, episcopal and lay, drilled into line. Not that they were unwilling to conform to rule; for they that are accustomed to rule are always most willing to obey, but from the pressure of the crowd. But the thing was done. When Mr. Speaker arrived there was a clear passage for him, albeit none too wide. "Will these swells take their hats off when the Speaker comes?" "Of course they will," was the reply. And when the inspector of police called out, "Hats off, strangers!" bishops, and peers, and ambassadors in a moment reverently uncovered and bowed as the representative of the majesty of the people passed into the House.

THE CASE COLLAPSES.

The House was full; but not so crowded as we have often seen it; and yet, according to the notice-paper, business of surpassing interest and quite without modern precedent was to be transacted there. A chief magistrate of a great city was to be tried. Witnesses were to be examined, and counsel were to plead at the bar. Possibly, too, his Worship might appear in his official robes and plead his own cause. He was not summoned, and was not obliged to come; but Rumour had reported at one time that he would appear. Yes; but though the notice-paper led us to expect a trial, all the members knew that no trial would come off that day. Mr. Maguire had a preliminary notice upon the paper "That the order for reading the O'Sullivan Disability Bill be read and discharged," and all knew that the debate thereon would consume many hours. Moreover, it was shrewdly suspected that there would be no trial at all; not even a debate. It had oozed out that his Worship, urged by his friends to resign, had consented. Hence it was that the House was not overcrowded; and what was surmised came true. When the Attorney-General for Ireland had moved to call counsel in, Mr. Maguire rose and read a letter announcing that the Mayor of Cork had resigned. Presto! In a moment the affair, once so formidable, threatening troubles and complications without end, collapsed, and in less than half an hour the House was up and gone, and all the galleries and lobbies were cleared and empty. The mountain had laboured and brought forth a ridiculous mouse.

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, MAY 7.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MR. BRIGHT'S SPEECH ON THE IRISH LAND QUESTION. The Marquis of SALISBURY, in bringing under their Lordships' notice the views of Irish policy propounded by the President of the Board of Trade a few nights ago, pointed out that the views of their colleague disadvantageously contrasted with those which were understood rather than declared on the part of Ministers sitting in this House. Mr. Bright had told the House of Commons that the people must be placed in greater numbers in possession of the soil; but he had not described the means by which it was to be effected. Another of his remarks was that hereafter there would be no repressive unaccompanied by remedial measures. Of course, he did not mean that Mr. Bright meant to encourage lawless acts; but what he complained of was that, whilst the right hon. gentleman held forth to the Irish people an object which they were only too ready to seek by illegal means, he was silent on the legislative method by which he would attain it. Then, the Prime Minister, instead of checking the rash and hasty language of his colleague, left it to be inferred from what he said that Ministers were prepared to yield to pressure. After such an announcement, he considered that the Government had abandoned the shelter of reticence, and, well knowing what would be the effect of this intemperate language in Ireland, he now demanded as a right whether Ministers intended the views of Mr. Bright, and were prepared to explain the means by which they contemplated carrying them into effect. Earl GRANVILLE said it was not the first time Ministers had been told that they were responsible for all that happened in Ireland, because they had refused at once to deal with the land question or declare their policy respecting it. On the first of these points an eminent Conservative leader had admitted that legislation was impracticable this Session; and as to the second, it should be recollected that Mr. Bright had been a great popular speaker for many years, and in the habit of uttering what was uppermost in his mind; and it was not surprising, therefore, that, having been only three months in office, which he most reluctantly assumed, he should forget the rules of official conduct. The plan to which Mr. Bright had referred was clearly that which he proposed some years ago, and by which the State was to advance money to the tenants to buy land which the landlords might be willing to sell. Further than this Lord Granville declined to answer the inquiries of Lord Salisbury. Lord CARNARVON described this reply as more ingenious than satisfactory; and Lord CAIRNS urged that some Minister ought authoritatively to declare the views of the Government after such a rash and hasty expression of policy in the other House. Lord KIMBERLEY charged the Opposition with only aggravating the evil which they professed their anxiety to allay, by refusing to accept the simple statement made by Lord Granville on behalf of Ministers, and attributing dark and mysterious designs to them. The debate was continued by the Marquis of Clanricarde, Lord Grey, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Richmond, and Lord Feversham.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

The House met at two o'clock for a morning sitting, and after several questions of no particular importance had been put and answered, the House went into Committee on the Irish Church Bill, and took clause 58, to which Mr. Gladstone moved an amendment, providing that where the person appointed to a vacant office has already a life interest, it shall not be affected by the appointment. The amendment was agreed to after some little discussion, and subsequently the clause was agreed to also. Mr. Pim then moved an amendment on clause 59, to the effect that the surplus funds should, in the first place, be applied to the purchase of glebes and glebe-houses for ministers of the three great religious bodies in Ireland. It was, however, withdrawn, after a discussion in which several members took part. The same thing happened to Mr. Whalley's amendment for paying over the surplus funds of the Church to the Consolidated Fund; and to Mr. Fawcett's amendment, devoting some of the available money to purposes of education; and to Sir F. Heygate's, Mr. Gregory's, and Mr. Bagwell's amendments, and the clause was ordered to stand part of the bill. The other clauses were then agreed to, and, finally, at about twelve minutes to seven o'clock, within a minute or two of the period when by the rules of the House the discussion should cease, Mr. Dodson left the chair amidst loud cheers, which were thrice repeated.

On the House reassembling at nine o'clock, it was counted out.

MONDAY, MAY 10.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Parochial Schools (Scotland) Bill passed through Committee. The clauses were discussed at some length.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

QUESTIONS.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in answer to Mr. Miller, admitted there was a grievance in Scotland in respect of the different days on which the income tax was collected. He thought, however, there would be less inconvenience if he were to leave his proposal as it stood, and not to alter it. Mr. C. FORTESCUE, replying to Lord John Manners, said Government was doing all it could to prevent agrarian crime in Ireland, and, in particular, intended to strengthen the hands of the Lord Lieutenant, so that he might deal more swiftly and more effectually with criminals.

THE INCREASE OF PAUPERISM.

Mr. CORRANCE, in a long and comprehensive speech, called the attention of the House to the existing state of pauperism and vagrancy in England, and the principles on which the poor laws are at present administered. He drew attention to the alarming increase of pauperism of late years, in spite

of the undoubted increase of schools, friendly societies, and other things calculated to check it, criticised the manner in which relief was at present administered, as tending to perpetuate pauperism; and, in particular, pointed out the absurdity of maintaining children without giving them such instruction as would enable them to maintain themselves. He thought that provident societies should, to a certain extent, receive aid out of the national exchequer, and made suggestions as to the treatment of vagrants and the other classes of poor.

The discussion was continued by Mr. A. Peel, Mr. Floyer, Mr. Denison, Mr. Goschen, and other members.

TUESDAY, MAY 11.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Marquis TOWNSHEND, with the permission of the House, withdrew his Lodgers' Property Protection Bill, which was down for second reading; and the Aggravated Assaults Amendment Bill of the same noble Lord was next rejected.

The Sea Birds Preservation Bill was read the third time and passed. Their Lordships next agreed to a motion of Lord ROSSE for a report of the proceedings taken in reference to a railway accident in the district of St. Boswell's, North Britain.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE MAYOR OF CORK.

The desire to witness the proceedings on the O'Sullivan Disability Bill drew a very large attendance, both of members and the public, to the House at two o'clock. A few questions of little importance were asked, and when the order for the second reading of O'Sullivan's Disability Bill was read, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND said that he was prepared with evidence in support of it, and that he had provided counsel in the matter; and he was about to move that the counsel be called in, when

Mr. MAGUIRE asked permission to read a letter which he had that morning received from Mr. O'Sullivan. The letter announced the writer's resignation of his office, which he placed unreservedly in the hands of Mr. Maguire and The O'Donoghue. Under these circumstances the House, at Mr. Gladstone's suggestion, postponed the second reading of the bill for four weeks.

SUCCESSION DUTY ON REAL PROPERTY.

Mr. W. FOWLER, at the evening sitting, directed attention to the question of the succession duty on real property, the law as to which, he contended, operated unfairly in charging the limited owner or tenant for life a larger amount of duty than was paid by the owner of the fee simple. He also urged that, as a matter of common justice, the owner of a fee ought to pay the same duty as the owner of personality, and moved a resolution to the effect that the state of the law on the subject of the duty charged upon the succession to real estate and the exemption of real estate from probate duty was anomalous and unjust, and required the early and serious attention of the Government with a view to its amendment.

The motion was seconded by Mr. WHITE.

A debate followed, but the motion was eventually withdrawn.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE PERMISSIVE BILL.

Sir W. LAWSON moved the second reading of this bill, and said it might be truly entitled a bill for the repression of pauperism and crime. Having referred to the circumstances which render the proposed legislation necessary, he called attention to the law respecting the granting of licenses which showed, he submitted, that local opinion and the wishes of the inhabitants should be deemed worthy of consideration when the licensing system was established. He did not seek to make any alteration in the licensing system; and his bill was not a licensing bill; all he wanted was that the authorities by whom licenses are granted in England, Ireland, and Scotland may exercise a discretion in their respective localities; and that the system of granting licenses shall cease in any locality where a large majority of the public shall express an opinion against the granting of such licenses. He desired to have it enacted that the majority of the inhabitants in a neighbourhood shall be entitled to put a veto on the granting of licenses for the sale of liquor in that neighbourhood. He denied that the bill was introduced for the oppression of the poor, who would be really benefited by it; while amongst the rich might be found the most powerful of its opponents.

The motion for second reading was seconded by Mr. Bazley, and it was then proposed by Colonel Jervis that the bill should be read a second time that day six months. The bill was supported by Mr. O. Morgan, who contended that no one could look at the splendid palaces devoted to drinking, and see the miserable crowds assembled around the doors like moths about a candle, without coming to the conclusion that temptation was thrust in the way of the people; and he urged that the stubborn disease with which they had to deal requires strong remedies. He drew attention to the great number of petitions presented in favour of the bill from poor persons who desired to be protected against the present system. Mr. Cawley, while sympathising with the views of the hon. member for Carlisle, could not support the bill. After a lengthened discussion, in the course of which Mr. Bruce announced that Government meant to deal with the question, the House divided, and the numbers were—Ayes, 87; Noes, 193: majority against the second reading, 106.

THURSDAY, MAY 13.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The following bills received the Royal assent by Commission—viz., the Consolidated Fund (£17,500,000), the Salmon Fisheries (Ireland) Bill, the Colonial Prisoners Removal Bill, the Merchant Shipping Bill, the Naval Stores Bill, &c.

The Government of India Act Amendment Bill, after some discussion, was reported.

The Civil Service Pensions Bill was read the third time and passed.

CRIME AND THE TENURE OF LAND IN IRELAND.

Earl GRANVILLE having moved the adjournment of the House until Thursday, May 27,

Earl RUSSELL, pursuant to notice, inquired of the noble Earl what course her Majesty's Government meant to pursue in regard to the increase of crime and outrage, and in regard to the laws relating to the tenure of land in Ireland.

Earl GRANVILLE replied that at present the Government were not prepared to propose any practical legislation on the subject.

After considerable discussion, in the course of which the Earl of Derby strongly censured the language which Mr. Bright had used in the other House respecting the land tenure in Ireland, the subject dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. M. Guest took the oath and his seat for the borough of Youghal. The Metropolitan Street Tramways, the Metropolitan Tramways, and the Pimlico, Peckham, and Greenwich Street Tramways Bills were severally considered and agreed to.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

On the motion for the report on this bill to be brought up, Mr. VANCE presented a petition against it from the Presbyterians of Armagh.

Mr. BENTINCK moved that provision be made for the cathedral officers of the Church of Ireland. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for Ireland could not give his support to the amendment, but would agree to insert words in clause 15 which would partly meet the hon. member's views. Mr. BENTINCK, on the ground that half a loaf was better than no bread, would withdraw his amendment.

Mr. PIM and Mr. McMAHON withdrew their amendments.

Sir E. PALMER moved to insert a clause to the effect that annuitants should not lose their annuities in case they did not consent to alterations in the Articles of the Church. The object of this amendment was to prevent the annuitants from being subject to any caprice or change that might occur after the Irish Church became a voluntary establishment. Mr. GLADSTONE said it was not the principle, but the mode of applying it as contained in the amendment, which he must contest. The argument was that the Irish Church clergy, when placed under another ecclesiastical organisation, were not to be bound by the new arrangements without their own consent. This he thought, if acceded to, would be introducing an element of discord, because it assumed that an element of dissent would display itself in the Established Church. Anarchy and confusion would be imported into the new order of things if the amendment were adopted; therefore he must decline to sanction it, more especially as it was no question between the Church and the State, but a question only between the Church and its own body. A discussion followed, after which the amendment was withdrawn.

On clause 10 Sir E. PALMER pointed out that the words of the clause absolutely prohibited the Crown or any person or corporation exercising any patronage to bishoprics, &c. He proposed to qualify the clause by adding the words "by virtue of any right or patronage now existing." The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND acceded to the amendment, which was then agreed to.

On clause 22 Sir E. PALMER moved an amendment, extending the powers of the Church body to hold lands subject to the authorisation of the Crown. Mr. GLADSTONE opposed the amendment, which was withdrawn.

On clause 23 Dr. BALL moved an amendment empowering the Church body to make arrangements for the commutation of annuities, and their application to Church purposes, which was agreed to.

The report was then agreed to.

Mr. GLADSTONE said, as it was necessary to introduce a clause respecting stamps, he should move that the bill be re-committed on Friday, the 28th inst., for the purpose of inserting such clause; and that the third reading of the bill be taken on May 31. The motion was agreed to.

THE BUDGET RESOLUTIONS.

The House then went into Committee of Ways and Means. On the second resolution of the Chancellor of the Exchequer,



relating to excise duties on male servants, carriages, horses, mules, armorial bearings, and horsedealers, Mr. W. Hunt criticised the Budget generally, and condemned it as being a rich man's Budget, and not a poor man's. With a view of preventing the duty operating severely upon boys and young men employed as servants, Mr. Hunt proposed, after "male servants," to insert "above eighteen years of age." After some discussion, the Committee divided, and the amendment was lost by 150 to 71.

Mr. CORRANCE moved a definition of the words "wholly or partially" with regard to male servants. Did it refer to persons employed on casual jobs? If so, it would press very hard on a numerous class of poor persons. A long discussion ensued, after which the amendment was withdrawn. The resolutions were ultimately agreed to, and the House resumed. Several bills on the paper were then advanced a stage, and the House adjourned over the Whitsuntide holidays.

## ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

## FINE-ART SUPPLEMENT.

With the ILLUSTRATED TIMES of SATURDAY NEXT, May 22, will be published a BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVING, after the famous picture by the late WILLIAM COLLINS, R.A., entitled

## "SUNDAY MORNING."

This splendid Engraving will be carefully printed on Fine Paper, and will be well adapted for framing, and is well worthy of a frame.

Price of the Paper and Supplement, 4d.; free by post, 6 stamps.

ORDERS SHOULD BE GIVEN EARLY TO SECURE COPIES.

Office, 2, Catherine-street, Strand, W.C., London.



SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1869.

## WIFE BEATING.

IN the House of Lords, the other evening, the indefatigable Marquis Townshend moved the second reading of the Aggravated Assaults Amendment Bill. We are happy to say the motion was lost. Its rejection is a thing upon which to congratulate not so much the wife-beating husbands, against whom the provisions of the bill were in part directed, as the unfortunate wives whom it was intended to protect. The measure proposed to confer upon the magistrate a summary power to order that a man should be flogged.

Nothing requires more care than legislating for crimes which particularly excite indignation. If husbands who beat their wives, and parents who are cruel to their children, could be left to lynch law, and public order be preserved, without, also, the danger of getting lynch law misapplied in certain cases, it would be the sort of thing that most people would be pleased with. When we read that So-and-So, committed for trial for some horrible outrage upon women or children, escaped being torn to pieces by the mob only by the help of the police, we are most of us tempted to wish that the police had been somewhere else just at that moment, and that the criminal had been left to his fate. The reason is obvious. Crimes of this class outrage our first instincts, and we should all feel a secret pleasure in seeing inflicted a punishment in which the ordinary action of the law was highly charged with the electricity of human abhorrence. The mind revolts from the idea of seeing a man who has beaten a boy to death, or a woman who has made a trade of murdering children, decently carried off to gaol, shut up in a cell not wholly without comfort, and carefully clothed, bathed, fed, and watched for months and years. When a brute in human shape has done something which for a time makes us doubt whether we are all on our heads or our heels, we instinctively feel that we should like to reassure ourselves that the axis of things is not changed by venting our rage and disgust direct on the offender, without the intervention of any process which looks as if he were a creature worth caring for. But we may pay too dearly for a very natural feeling; and law is law. So we protect even loathsome wild beasts in human shape, who curdle our blood and poison the very sunshine for us.

Who has not felt that, if any man deserved a flogging, the man who abused his opportunities of privacy and intimacy to maltreat his wife or children was that man? But the obvious reflection upon the feeling is that you cannot unflog a culprit once flogged. The bill in question proposed to give the prisoner a right of appeal; but, unhappily, the wife-beating husband has, upon the expiration of his term of imprisonment, to go home again to his wife. What kind of a life would he lead her? Nor is that all. If flogging were allowed for offences of this kind, while the law stands as it does in other respects, there would be room given for malicious prosecutions; and, still worse, not one wife in a million would then appear against her husband. Mr. F. W. Newman, the brother of Dr. Newman, and one of the severest of living moralists, has proposed to revive the law of the ancient Scandinavians and make cruelty on the part of the husband a sufficient ground for a divorce at the suit of the wife. Considering the social and political power to which women are now gradually but surely making their way, this is not so improbable a consummation as some people might think; and, whatever may be said of it, it would be better than sending back to his wife a proved brute, who had been marked with the cat-o'-ninetails at her suit.

## MEDDLESOMENESS.

We have more than once remarked that every sign of the times pointed to the fact that we were entering upon an

epoch of more interference and meddlesomeness than Englishmen had been accustomed to, and to this other fact, that the police, as a body, were quite unfit to be the instruments by which the new spirit should be carried into practice. It is not to be expected that they should be. How can you hope to work laws which must be to a large extent constructively worked—unless they are to be dead letters—by coarse instruments such as our underpaid and overworked policemen are? Our readers may depend upon it that we have not yet seen the worst of this; but the week has produced two very ugly stories illustrative of police incompetency. In one of them, a journalist, who had fallen down in a fit, was taken to the station-house by a policeman, whose keen-eyed virtue insisted that the gentleman was drunk, though a working man who had come to his assistance urged that he should be taken to the hospital. As a blood-vessel had broken in the brain, there was no chance of life for this gentleman, in any case; but the policeman did not know that, and there might have been such a chance. We have not yet forgotten the poor woman at the East-End, who was still worse treated, and died in consequence of what she went through in the cell at the station. In the other story this week no life was lost, but the case was still more outrageous. Acting under general instructions, to the effect that women found "annoying" male passengers in the streets should be taken into custody, a policeman carried off to the station-house a respectable married woman, and she was confined there all night, without her husband being allowed to see her. The magistrate, on releasing the woman, brought before him the next morning, said he had always hitherto acted upon the rule that some other testimony than that of the policeman should be required in such cases—the testimony, in fact, of the person "annoyed." A more obviously just rule could hardly be imagined. It is a good thing that the magistrate has announced his intention of returning to it for the future; and we may conjecture that it would never have been departed from except for the pressure exercised by sensational articles in certain newspapers, the real object of which is one that need not be more particularly specified, but which, unaccountably, are allowed to influence the ordinary course of justice. We hope these panics will not last much longer, and that shortly we shall once more hear of the good old rule that it is better that ten guilty persons should escape than that one innocent person should suffer.

## THE EXPLORATIONS AT JERUSALEM.

THE investigations which Lieutenant Warren is carrying on under the auspices of the Palestine Exploration Fund are beginning to yield exceedingly interesting results. The work is at present almost confined to the city of Jerusalem; and the very soil of the Holy City is found to be a mine of sacred antiquities. The Jerusalem of to-day stands upon the ruins of the Jerusalem of the past. While travellers have been attempting to identify the sites of ancient buildings and the localities of sacred scenes, those localities and sites are lying buried 50 ft. deep—under the ruin and rubbish on which the present city is built. Everybody knows that Jerusalem was emphatically a city set upon a hill. Into the valleys around it, and especially into the Tyropean valley which ran through the midst of it, the ruins of its successive destructions have been piled, and it is found that the Tyropean valley itself has been altered in shape and somewhat changed in direction by accumulations of such debris, which have covered the ancient surface, 30 ft., 50 ft., and even 90 ft. in depth. Lieutenant Warren is occupying himself in burrowing among these ruins, and he, of course, finds them rich in suggestive indications of the past. Travellers to Jerusalem no longer content themselves with a rapid glance at the city as it is; by descending Lieutenant Warren's shafts, and following him through archways, galleries, buried halls, reservoirs, and water-courses, they get glimpses of the city as it was. More than fifty of these shafts have been sunk, and in one of them the foundations of the old walls of the Temple Area have been found 90 ft. below the present surface. On some of these ancient foundation-stones numerous mysterious characters have been found, some engraved on the stone, others merely painted in red, but the key to their meaning has yet to be hit upon. The exploration of the Birket Israil, or pool of Bethesda, has revealed a vast vaulted reservoir nearly 100 ft. in depth; its extent is still being investigated. In a part of the Haram Area a tank mouth was lately entered, and was found to lead to a large structure 63 ft. long by 57 ft. wide, vaulted so much like a church that Lieutenant Warren was irresistibly reminded of the Cathedral of Cordova. In many of these places, which are generally filled with rubbish, pottery has been found, and some curious specimens of it are to be seen at the offices of the Palestine Exploration Fund. These are only examples of the discoveries which have rewarded the first efforts of the investigators, and which are full of promise and encouragement for the future. The whole soil of Jerusalem is the sepulchre of the past, and there is no longer any doubt that the topography of the city in the time of our Saviour, if not in far earlier times, may be recovered with tolerable completeness by patient investigation. Unfortunately, this knowledge, like truth, is at the bottom of a well. The only process for its discovery is that of sinking shafts in the present soil, and burrowing about, as Lieutenant Warren is doing, many feet beneath the surface. These shafts, being always through debris, and sometimes among existing buildings, have to be carefully lined with wood, and even then can be kept open only a short time, on account of the rapid decay of the wood in the climate of Palestine. What is needed is more help; and we believe that the managers of the Palestine Exploration Fund are taking the surest means of procuring it. All that the public want is definite information as to what is being done, and the quarterly statements, of which the first is now before us, will give this information. The whole work of the fund can hardly be said to be begun as yet. There is not only the Holy City of the past to find under its ruins, but the whole of the Holy Land to submit to a like laborious investigation. Such a work will yield its results but slowly; but the results themselves are of such interest and value that the public have only to know, as they now do know, that they are actually within reach, and the pecuniary means needful to their attainment will certainly be forthcoming in abundance.—*Daily News*.

A COLLISION of a disastrous character took place on the Glasgow and South-Western Railway last Saturday morning. A goods-train was being shunted at Gretna-green station to make way for an express-train known to be almost due, when the latter suddenly came up, and dashed into the goods-train, smashing several of the trucks in pieces. Fortunately no lives were lost. On Sunday morning a collision under nearly similar circumstances occurred between an express and a goods train near Thirsk station, on the North-Eastern Railway. The death of one passenger has resulted from this collision.

## SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN held a Drawingroom at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday. A very great number of presentations took place. Her Majesty arrived in town from Windsor, and was accompanied by Prince Arthur and Princesses Louise and Beatrice. The children of the Prince of Wales and the son of the Viceroy of Egypt also came to town from Windsor.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES left Paris on Tuesday evening, and arrived at Charing-cross terminus on Wednesday morning, shortly before seven o'clock. Their Royal Highnesses immediately drove to Marlborough House. We are told that the Prince and Princess both looked remarkably well.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS CHRISTIAN visited the Children's Hospital in Great Ormond-street on Monday.

THE NAWAB NAZIM OF BENGAL and two of the Princes of his family, attended by Colonel Layard, paid a visit to the British Museum on Monday.

THE VICEROY OF EGYPT will, it is expected, arrive at Toulon in the course of this week. He is to stay a few days at Marseilles before proceeding to Paris.

THE QUEEN OF MADAGASCAR and her Prime Minister were baptised in one of the churches of the London Missionary Society, on Sunday, Feb. 21, by a native preacher, and many of the old heathen officers are said to be anxiously seeking baptism. All idols have been sent out of the capital.

THE POET LAUREATE has been unanimously elected an honorary Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

GENERAL LEE, according to a New York paper, has been invited to visit Washington, in order to confer with the President on the subject of the Reconstruction Laws and the state of opinion in the South generally.

THE DEAN OF WINCHESTER, who is in his ninety-third year, has resigned the Rectory of Bishopstoke, Hants, to which he was appointed by the late Bishop of Winchester in 1807.

A MEETING OF CONSERVATIVE PEERS will be convened after the Whitsuntide holidays, to consider the course to be taken upon the second reading of the Irish Church Bill in the House of Lords.

A SEVERE AND PROTRACTED THUNDERSTORM raged in Birmingham on Monday afternoon and evening. Rain fell in torrents, with hailstones of a large size.

THE SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE INDUSTRIAL AND FINE-ARTS EXHIBITION was opened at Wolverhampton, on Tuesday, by Earl Granville, who delivered an address. Lord Lichfield, the Bishop of the diocese, and the borough members were among those present.

MR. HORSMAN was defeated by Liskeard, on Wednesday, by a majority of 83, the numbers being—Horsman, 368; Lycett, 285. In the early part of the day his opponent took a decided lead, and it was not till between one and two o'clock that the tide began to turn in Mr. Horsman's favour.

THE TWO OFFICIALS of the sham assurance company, Reid and Jones, were again brought up at Guildhall on Wednesday, on a charge of fraud, and the depositions having been completed, they were committed for trial.

THE MARQUIS OF BUTE has been invested at Jerusalem with the spurs and sword of the celebrated Godfrey de Bouillon, making him a Knight of the Holy Sepulchre. The ceremony was performed in the Latin Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre, called the Chapel of the Apparition.

AT THE TINAHELY PETTY SESSIONS, the other day, a little girl was prosecuted for taking up, when passing through a bog, two wild ducks' eggs. The Bench imposed a fine, with costs or imprisonment, on this famishing little child of a poor labourer.

A NAVAL OFFICER, who pulled President Jackson's nose in 1832, has just died at Washington, and the despatch announcing his death chronicles this incident as his only title to remembrance. Such is fame!

THE LORD LIEUTENANCY OF ESSEX, vacant through the resignation of Lord Dacre, has been conferred upon Sir T. B. Western, Bart., the Liberal member for North Essex in the last House of Commons.

FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY EMIGRANTS for America sailed from Queenstown last week, and above three hundred who could not be accommodated in the steamers remained behind waiting for the next sailings.

SEVERAL EMANCIPATED SLAVES from Cuba left Liverpool, on Tuesday, in the West African mail-steamship Athenian, for the West Coast. They were sent out under the auspices of the Anti-Slavery Society.

THE CHAPEL OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, a building which has been in course of erection for some years past, was opened with great ceremony on Wednesday. The chapel is of the Decorated English style of architecture, and it has been erected from the designs of Mr. Gilbert Scott.

A CLERK in the banking establishment of Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths has embezzled about £15,000. The defalcations are said to have extended over three years.

"DR." ADELAIDE GRENNAN, of St. Louis, has been appointed examining physician of the Homeopathic Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, the first appointment of the kind ever made.

TWO MEN NAMED MURRAY have been arrested on suspicion of being accomplices in the murder of Mr. Anketell. Informations were sworn against them by a Mrs. Brown, who lodged in their house. She was hooted and threatened on Tuesday by a crowd in Mullingar, and the police have brought her and her husband to Dublin for safety.

THE ACTION OF MR. O'SULLIVAN in resigning the mayoralty of Cork has not pleased all his admirers in that city. He is denounced by the Fenians as "a traitor to the cause," and placards have been issued calling upon the populace to assist the Mayor in nominating his successor, and thus secure the election of a chief magistrate who will carry out Mr. O'Sullivan's policy and vindicate his acts.

THE ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS has forwarded an additional contribution of £440 to the National Life-Boat Institution, on account of their second life-boat, which is to be launched at Sunderland in the beginning of August next, in the presence of some thousands of Foresters, who are to assemble on the occasion from all parts of the north of England.

THE POLLING AT YOUGHALL has resulted in the return of the Liberal candidate, Mr. Guest. The numbers were—Guest, 129; Green, 125. The closeness of the numbers may very likely lead the defeated party to risk a petition.

A MAN NAMED GRIFFITHS had been apprehended by a police officer, at Liverpool, in the act of hanging himself up to a beam. When remonstrated with, his excuse was that he had got wet, and that he was "hanging himself up to dry." The magistrates discharged him on his promising not to repeat so dangerous a prank.

THE RAGGED SCHOOLS AT SHEFFIELD were almost totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning. The schools, which were situated in the most populous part of the town, afforded accommodation for about 700 children. They were erected in 1856, at a cost of £3000, raised by voluntary subscription. The origin of the fire is not known.

A HAY-RICK standing on the premises of Mr. Field, a farmer at Finchley, was burnt down on Monday. There is said to be no doubt that it was wilfully set on fire.

THE BOYS OF THE ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL at Haverstock-hill have for the last two years been at the head of all the schools in the kingdom which have obtained prizes in the first grade in the examinations for drawing, which are conducted under the auspices of the Science and Art Department of the Privy Council on Education. The sum this year awarded to the teachers is £22 6s.

THE FOUNDATION-STONE has been laid of two Episcopal churches in Belfast, the funds for the erection of which have been mainly supplied by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland. They are to cost £2500 each. A local endowment of £100 per annum for each has been subscribed.

MR. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS is quoted as having said that the treaty lately submitted about the Alabama claims was a good treaty, creditable both to Lord Clarendon and Mr. Johnson, and that it ought to have been adopted with some slight changes. Moreover, he thinks that Sumner's speech on the subject did more harm than good.

THE MARRIAGE BANS OF THE REV. BENJAMIN SPEKE, whose disappearance caused so much commotion a year ago, were published for "the third time of asking" on Sunday, at the little church of Corsham Side, near Chippenham. Mr. Speke is about to marry a Miss Fuller, of that neighbourhood.

COLONEL COWELL STEPNEY, the venerable member for Carmarthen-shire, avows that he was the member who, in response to Mr. Hardy's question with reference to Mr. Bright's recent speech on the Irish land question, uttered the "No" which was erroneously attributed to Mr. Gladstone. Colonel Stepney sat immediately behind the Premier, and thus the reporters were misled.

THE MINERS' COUNCIL IN SOUTH YORKSHIRE have expressed their desire to submit the matters in dispute between the coalowners and their men to arbitration; and, at their instance, a number of members of Parliament, who are chiefly connected with the district, have addressed a circular to the masters requesting them to give their consent to such an arrangement. It is hoped that the strikes and lock outs, which have now existed for a period of nine weeks, will be brought to a termination.

EARL RUSSELL presided, as he has done on many previous occasions, at the annual meeting of the British and Foreign School Society on Monday. His Lordship strongly urged the importance of education as constituting the real reform of a nation. He was in favour of religious, although not of dogmatic, teaching, but was willing that where voluntary religious instruction could be imparted to the pupils it should be left in the hands of the clergy and Dissenting ministers. He paid a high tribute to the educational efforts of the Dissenting bodies. Lord Lyveden opposed compulsory education.



**DON JOSE MARIA MEDINA,**  
PRESIDENT OF HONDURAS.

THE present position of the States of Central America, and the long continuance of wars and revolts, with the consequent poverty and undeveloped condition of the people, is a puzzle to Europeans who only read occasional and imperfect accounts of fresh disturbances at such long intervals that they forget the original causes of dispute. Throughout the recent troubles, however, Honduras—the territory bounded seaward by the bay called after the State itself, and landwards by Nicaragua, Salvador, and Guatemala—has held its independent position, and escaped many of the evils that seem to have become almost chronic in other States. This superior position of a country which is, perhaps, the most populous of those central republics, is in a great measure due to the enlightened policy of the man who has been chosen for its President, and whose Portrait we publish. Gifted with statesman-like qualities at an age when most men have just begun to learn how to rule, Don Jose Maria Medina had barely attained his forty-second year when, in 1866, his fellow-citizens raised him to the supreme magistracy of the republic. His great aim has been to defend the honour of the country, while, at the same time, he effected such legislative measures as would secure internal peace and tend to promote a good understanding with other Powers, and he has been eminently successful in these efforts. Honduras, delivered from its former military despotism, has taken to cultivating the arts that come with a more pacific temper; so that his initiative has given a new impulse to the country, which is fast increasing its commerce and its public works. Marshal Medina was elected for four years, so that his term of office would expire at the end of the present year; but, anticipating this event, the people have united in their municipal capacity to vote that Medina should retain office till the end of the year 1874.

**A PROTESTANT MARRIAGE IN ALSACE.**

We last week published some account of the fine-art exhibition in Paris, and we now print another illustration from that very interesting collection of pictures which attracts so much attention at the time that our own Royal Academy is the great art-topical among ourselves. M. Brion has succeeded in giving to his representation of an old Alsatian custom a character which at once secures the interest of those who see in its simple story a record of national manners; while the sober colouring, but chaste and admirable drawing, are in excellent keeping with the subject. Alsace is a province where costumes, physiognomy, ceremonies, and social customs still preserve their picturesque and traditional features; so that it may be called the vantage-ground of the artist, who finds there ample scope for his appreciative power, and

almost endless opportunities for the exercise of his especial faculty.

**FINE ARTS.**

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

SECOND NOTICE.

A GRAND old Scot is Mr. Faed's "Donald M'Tavish." To look at his old weather-beaten face is like breasting mountain air, and there is a sniff of the heather in his homespun. We begin

the fifth room in the exhibition with him, and part with him to look at Mr. G. Jones's second picture of the great Indian Mutiny, "The Passage of the Ganges at Cawnpore" (266), a companion to "Lucknow," already mentioned in our first notice. Doubtless, the Cawnpore picture admirably represents the scene; but both this and its companion work lack the intensity which would give them eminent interest. They are probably good representations of the actual scene as witnessed by the artist, but the artist should have seen more than is on the canvas and have added individuality to accuracy.

Mr. E. Armitage, in his "Sick Chameleon" (272), represents a young lady, who wears a kind of undetermined conventional dress, rather apathetically regarding the little animal in which she is supposed to take an interest. Her expression is rather speculative than compassionate, as though she deeply pondered the causes of the change of colour she had been accustomed to witness in the animal. Very lovely is Miss Mutrie's "Qui si Vendono Fiori" (270); such glowing blooms light up a whole wall space, and impart a glow to the entire room. Mr. A. MacCallum has contributed a bold picture of "The Black Wood of Rannoch" (276), in which are some effects of strong light which few visitors will be able to pronounce judgment on if they have not visited the Perthshire wilds in the autumn. "A Procession in Honour of Bacchus" (277), by Mr. W. B. Richmond, is one of those long wall-pictures which, careful as it may be in drawing and not without some excellent grouping, is passed by because of its conventional bacchantes and vineyard and the flatness of its treatment. A capital little river scene, called "St. Paul's," by Mr. C. E. Holloway, represents the London cathedral as seen from the Thames, and will surely find a place in the house of some admirer of the silent highway of the great City.

"Cupid's Curse," by Mr. G. D. Leslie, is a pleasing picture, but the story is scarcely plain. The young woman who stands while the ancient dame reads the letter is supposedly the victim of a false and fickle soldier, whose periwig pate may be seen in a silhouette that she holds in her hand. It says little for the fellow's taste that he should have been false to such a pretty creature, and he is very likely to realise the malediction which prays that he may "change for worse." Miss E. Hicks's picture of "The Churches Militant" is an attempt to produce something out of the common order; and doubtless it will be suggestive to many pious minds; but it is, after all, only a reproduction of the conventional way of treatment of these sacred subjects. The embodiment of religious imagery on canvas should never be attempted unless the imagery itself is translated into meaning. The artist should either be poet or expositor, "Si poema loquens pictura est, pictura tacitum poema debet esse."

Mr. O. W. Cope, R. A., has sent to this room a very suggestive



MARSHAL DON JOSE MARIA MEDINA, PRESIDENT OF THE HONDURAS REPUBLIC.



"A PROTESTANT MARRIAGE IN ALSACE."—(PICTURE BY M. BRION, IN THE PARIS FINE-ART EXHIBITION.)





"RATHER SHY."—(FROM A PICTURE BY H. LE JEUNE, A.R.A., IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.)



reality called "Home Dreams" (290), remarkable for its happy escape from that "piled-up agony" which artists too often introduce into representations of poor governesses or sempstresses. Here an intelligent, poorly-dressed, but neat, and not starved or consumptive-looking young woman is indulging in a sad reverie. The indications of poverty and loneliness are suggestive without being repulsive; and the consequence is that our sympathies are engaged at once, without being subject to such large exactions as to call other sentiments to revolt.

Mr. V. Princeps' "Amateur Dairymaid" (287), pretty as she is, might be a real dairymaid for anything we see to the contrary. Her face and manner are those of the character she has assumed in spite of her fine tucked-up skirts. The picture, however, is a pretty and pleasing one; but not to equal that other dairy of his noticed last week, where the "Hetty" of Adam Bede is to the amateur what cheese is to chalk, or butter to lard. Mr. W. P. Frith, R.A., has added another to the already numerous representations of Nell Gwynn handing her oranges to the Royal party at the theatre. The figure of the saucy orange girl and the admirable blend of colour must be commended; but, unless the old portraits of Nell are not to be relied on, she was not quite so robust-looking and tomboyish as in Mr. Frith's picture. Then, again, should not the King and his attendants be on the stage instead of in a modern-looking box?

Two capital little half-dressed urchins at a cottage-door appear as a bit of real life in Mr. Dobson's "Picture Book" (307). Mr. J. C. Horsley, R.A., sends a scene full of character representing Maria in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night;" and Mr. Fitzgerald contributes a picture called "The Reconciliation" (313), which will surely be popular, since it represents the return of the daughter to seek the pardon of the obdurate old father who has forbidden her marriage, but who evidently melts at the sight of the baby, which is carried in by a nurse. A very well executed picture and with a story of which a great many of the public never seem to tire, as, indeed, why should they? Mr. E. Nicol, in "A Disputed Boundary," has given us one of his capital pictures of rural life. Never was such a hot, defiant argument as that over the plan of the manor; and it is well that the arrival of a square, black bottle, with a jug and glasses, is likely to create a temporary diversion. In the "Patineurs du Zayder Zee" Mr. A. Dillens has shown a charming picture of the ice under a clear, wintry aspect, and with a number of picturesque skaters in full enjoyment.

The examples of landscape in this room are more than ordinarily attractive. "The Uri Rothstock, Lake of Lucerne" (282), by Mr. Danby, is admirable for its exquisite haze of light. Mr. J. O'Connor has sent a capital little bit representing "Hungerford Market" (286). "Dry Sand" (301), by Mr. H. W. B. Davis, is a capital study of a barren dune; and Mr. Creswick, R.A., in his "Old English Village on the Banks of a River" (305), has painted one of the most charming pictures in the exhibition. This and the "Old Fishing-House" (312), by Mr. F. R. Lee, R.A., are the gems of the room. We look at the latter picture, watching the glassy water, the tender green weeds that seem to sway gently in the ripple, and the flickering shadow of the overhanging trees, till we almost expect to see a silvery dace flash by in the shallow swim, or a big three-pounder wallop up in the deeper pool. One more picture in this room will claim the visitor's attention, as an example of a great painter's successful work. "An Evening Party," by Mr. T. S. Cooper, R.A., is a grand work, tender in the light and atmosphere of its landscape, and with such a party of cattle as would seem to "low" at you out of the canvas, as they regard your intrusion with big bovine eyes.

In the Sixth Room Mr. J. C. Hook gives us one of his realistic sea-pieces, "Caught by the Tide" (332), where some fishermen's children, with their basket of crabs, have to retreat to the rocks at the cliff foot; the boy signalling to a smack to come to their relief. Mr. B. Riviere, in his "Prisoners" (343), has sent a picture in his own style, full of suggestion of a story. The dog, with his rough muzzle on his master's knee, watching to see whether he is asleep or awake, is admirably painted. Of course, the great attraction of this room is Mr. Millais's picture, which he has called "Vanessa," the wonder of which is that the head and face are fine enough to remain significant and full of strength, notwithstanding the intense elaboration and vivid colour of the silk chintz dress, which is a marvel of painting, with its raised flowers and extraordinary texture.

Mr. E. Armitage has sent the "Calling of James and John" (365); but there is little power in the work, the light alone being attractive, and the figures feeble. A very remarkable performance is Mr. T. Armstrong's "Hay-time." Everybody seems to wonder what process has been used to produce it, for it is like a reflection of a coloured mezzotint in a bad camera. Drab hay, washed-out dresses of scurvy young women who have decked themselves up in half classical garments; altogether a strange work, that wants a key. Mr. F. Leighton, R.A., exhibits his diploma picture, "St. Jerome" (377), a fine and vigorous work, admirable in drawing and finish. "Country Life" (380), by Mr. R. Thorburn, is a capital study of a rocky nook, where most of us would like to be on a summer holiday. Mr. W. P. Frith's "Malvolio Married to the Countess in Imagination," and soliloquising, is a very humorous interpretation of the scene in "Twelfth Night," in the artist's best manner. In this room Mr. Elmore's Judith is remarkable as a fine example of what may be done with a single figure. That swarthy face is full of tragic power, and the attitude adds to its expression. A picture to study and think over. Mr. J. Linnell, sen., in "The Lost Sheep" (400), has given us one of his beautiful pastoral pictures as an illustration of the glorious parable so full of hope for mankind. Mr. Paton—in whose "Caliban" (405) we might recognise his well-known style—has rendered the passage from "The Tempest" where the monster reflects on his happy dreams; and Mr. J. R. Herbert, R.A., has sent a picture of St. Mary Magdalen at the tomb on the day of the Crucifixion, which is neither solemn nor subduing in consequence of the exaggerated character given to the principal figure.

"Alarming Footsteps" (432), by Mr. W. F. Yeames, is one of those pictures that are sure to attract considerable attention from knots of lady visitors. A fair damsel holding sweet converse with a lover, who talks to her through the casement, has heard a foot upon the stair—the same sound having startled her pet dog, who shares with the looker-on the advantage of commanding a view of the short flight of steps leading to the door of the room. The formidable intruder is a little tot of a boy only just able, by holding fast to the wall, to come down a step at a time. The capital drawing and suggestiveness of the picture ensure its success. Mr. J. Pettie, in his "Gambler's Victim" (444), has sent a powerful and well-conceived picture; but he has scarcely succeeded in concentrating as much interest as he intended on the principal figure. In fact, he has spoilt it by over effort. May we venture to think that it is ruined by retouching? Who would not gladly exchange even the gallery of the Royal Academy for such a "Woodland Ramble" as that represented by Mr. C. J. Lewis (454)—a picture full of the glow and flush of sweet wild-flowers? A capital simple picture is Mr. J. D. Hardy's "Broken Window" (463); and on the same wall space are several other attractive little bits, among the best of which are Miss L. Starr's "Fairy Tale," "The Old Clock on the Stairs," by Mr. I. K. Thomson, and "The Flight," by Mr. J. Morgan, a thoroughly real episode of school-life, that is viewed with many a suppressed chuckle by young men of a certain age who are "doing" the gallery for the first time. We must not omit to mention the "Girl of the Period," by Mr. W. Fyfe; and, in spite of the smiles of some other girls of the period who look at the little busy stocking-mender, happy in her rather shabby sordid home, we think there is a moral in this little work that will not be altogether missed. "Baby's Breakfast" is another of Mr. Hardy's excellent little home scenes; and "Fun," by Mr. B. Clarke, is a pleasant bit of life representing an "old salt" engaged in mending a net, while a younger mate reads to him a jest, appreciation of which beams all over his broad weather-beaten face. Missing

Gallery 8, which contains the water-colour drawings, we come to the Ninth Room, where "Stormy Weather on the French Coast," by Lord Hardinge (693), and a "Scene on the Coast of North Wales, with Cattle Basking on the Beach," by Mr. H. Moore (695), are admirable pictures. A capital old-fashioned sort of painting, by Mr. E. Barclay, somehow reminds us of the sort of pictures we used to see, years ago, hanging in the cosy parlours of old coaching inns; it is called "Geese," and, in fact, represents a flock of those foolish but nutritious birds driven across a green by a girl. In the front of the picture are a coy lass and a hopeful swain—she plucking her apron, in modest doubt; he gently pleading his suit. In the background is the village alehouse-door, where a scold is lecturing her sottish spouse and a knot of louts are irreverently pointing to the distant lovers. M. Eschke sends a fine seascape scene on the Baltic (715); and Mr. Dawson contributes a view of London from Greenwich-hill, rather stiff and geometrical in its want of atmospheric medium. A capital "Cinderella" is exhibited by Mr. V. Lerius, who has spared no pains on the lovely foot which is characteristic of the heroine of the old story. In the "Penance of Dr. Johnson" (768) Mr. E. Crowe has represented a very remarkable episode in the life of the philosopher, as told by himself, and has represented it well. The gem of this room is Mr. J. T. Linnell's "Sultry Hours," a glorious picture of distant hill and dale which will require good looking at in order to fully comprehend its beauty. Among a number of capital small pictures, all of them worth careful attention, we must mention Mr. J. P. A. Healy's portrait of Liszt, a work full of ease, and yet with admirable painstaking and finish. When we said that Mr. Linnell's picture was the gem of the room, we referred, of course, to natural scenery; the great figure-picture is Mr. Leighton's "Helios and Rhodus," an admirable example of this great artist's power and knowledge of colour. Mr. Redgrave, in his "Alarm of Invasion" (906), reminds us, by a well conceived and natural picture, of the account in Sir Walter Scott's "Antiquary" of the commotion on the firing of the signal-beacons; and with this we must close our notice of the finest collection of pictures which has been open to the public for many years.

#### MINOR EXHIBITIONS.

The picture-exhibition season has this year set in with even more than ordinary severity. In addition to the exhibition of the Royal Academy and those of several other regularly-constituted associations which usually take place at this time of year, several galleries of a more unwonted character are now open. Among these, and assuredly first in importance, is the Doré Gallery, in Bond-street, distant only a few yards from where the artist's pictures were to be seen last year. This exhibition contains a choice collection of Doré's latest works, the most prominent and most interesting of which, perhaps, is the portrait of Rossini, taken after the composer's death. This work faces the visitor on entering, and, appropriately framed in a black and gold border of medieval design, is most striking. There lies the great maestro, pale, placid, propped up with pillows, as if in sleep, and seemingly taken exactly as he appeared when he breathed his last. A crucifix is placed on the breast, as though it had just dropped from the still bent fingers of the hand which rests on the counterpane. A smile yet lingers on the lips, and it is evident that Decay's effacing fingers have not yet obliterated the expression of that "rapture of repose" which, as Byron tells us, may be seen on the faces of the newly-departed. The difficulties that lie in the way of executing such a work are manifest and manifold; but in this instance M. Doré has overcome them all in a masterly manner. The colouring especially is wonderful; and, what is particularly to be noted, there is nothing painful about the picture; it is an embodiment of one's idea of rest—"perfect rest and perfect peace, the most beautiful aspects of death," as a contemporary truly remarks. The other pictures in the gallery are numerous, and all give evidence of the wonderful power of execution as well as of vigour of conception characteristic of the painter. They also bear witness to the catholicity of his genius, for among them are specimens in almost every walk of art and every variety of subject, including some things—such as flower-painting—with which Doré's name has not hitherto been associated. We have not space to characterise the several pictures in detail; and must content ourselves with saying that this exhibition will confirm Doré's admirers in their homage to his genius, and will likewise be sure to enlist fresh admirers from among those who are as yet unfamiliar with his works.

We some time since published a few engravings of views in Smyrna, after photographs by Mr. Alexander Svoboda; and we are glad now to have to notify a series of paintings by that gentleman, now on view at the German Gallery in Bond-street, illustrative of the sites of the seven churches of Asia—namely, Ephesus, Smyrna, Pergamos, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia, and Laodicea. Mr. Svoboda's collection includes scenes in each of these places, which convey an exact idea of what those famous cities are now like—such of them, at least, as remain, and of the ruins of those that have passed away. Pushing farther into Asia, Mr. Svoboda has reached Hindostan, and has painted several Indian scenes sufficiently well; but these are quite dwarfed in importance and interest beside the seven works—or rather the one work in seven parts—to which we have referred. The exhibition is most interesting, and will well repay a visit.

#### "RATHER SHY!"

THERE are, perhaps, an unusual number of small pictures in the exhibition of the Royal Academy this year which challenge the admiration of the visitor by their great excellence. Those "charming little bits," as they are generally called, are always satisfactory to a very appreciative class of people, who, without being professed critics, utter very honest and sensible criticisms as they are grouped round a picture. There have been many such admiring comments on the work which we have selected for our illustration this week; and Mr. Le Jeune may be assured that really good judges of children have been heard to praise his little ones until their shyness might well have increased under so many scrutinising commendations.

REVEREND DROMIOS.—Dr. John Thomas, Bishop of Salisbury, was a native of Shrewsbury. The date of his birth is uncertain, but it was somewhere in the latter end of the seventeenth century. Bishop Newton records an amusing anecdote about this prelate. He informs us that there were at that period two Dr. John Thomases, whose individuality was not easily distinguished. Their resemblances led to much laughable confusion. Some one, speaking of Dr. Thomas, would be asked, "Which Dr. Thomas do you mean?" "Dr. John Thomas," "They are both named John." "Well, then," the interrogator would pursue, "Dr. Thomas who has a living in the city?" "They both have livings in the city." Annoyed, but still seeing a way out of the difficulty, "Dr. Thomas who is Chaplain to the King?" "They are both Chaplains to the King." Still baffled, but as if to bring the matter to an issue, "Dr. Thomas who is a very good preacher?" "They are both very good preachers." Deeper and deeper in confusion, but still there is a ray of hope, though approaching the disagreeable, "Dr. Thomas who squints. Surely there cannot be two squinting divines of the same name." "Yes, they both squint." And Newton adds of these twins, "They both were afterwards Bishops."

RELIEF OF THE POOR IN IRELAND.—A Parliamentary return shows that in the year ended at Michaelmas, 1868, the total expenditure in Ireland under the poor law, including medical charities and vaccination and charges under the Registration Acts, amounted to £841,286—viz., in Ulster, £178,804; in Munster, £278,382; in Leinster, £278,511; and in Connaught, £96,589. The rateable property is valued at £13,117,487—viz., £3,956,228 in Ulster, £3,330,710 in Munster, £44,798,893 in Leinster, and £1,351,016 in Connaught. The totals of the numbers relieved in the year (not the numbers in receipt of relief at any one time) were 71,073 in Ulster, 107,719 in Munster, 134,536 in Leinster, 28,794 in Connaught, making, together, 342,122—viz., 289,530 indoor and 52,592 outdoor. The expenditure in maintenance, including clothing, was £437,087; in outdoor relief, £44,851. The expenditure under the poor law varied greatly in different places. In some electoral divisions it was below 5d. in the pound on the valuation; in Camus, Oughterard, it was 5s. 8d. The poundage under union rating was below 7d. in the union of Armagh; it was 3s. 4d. in the union of Belmullet. In the union of Oughterard the expenditure was £2157 on a valuation of £14,935. The population of Ireland, the mean of the twelvemonth, is estimated at about 5,385,500.

#### THE LOUNGER.

MR. MAGUIRE has done a good service to Ireland, his own city of Cork especially, and to the Government, in persuading the Mayor of Cork to resign. He (Maguire) had a tough job, for this Mayor is an exceedingly obstinate man. It has been said of him by those who know him that he has a very thick skull, into which it is difficult to get an idea; and that when an idea has got in, it is quite as difficult to get it out. To expel a false idea and to gain entrance for a true one, Report says, took Maguire and The O'Donoghue more than three hours. I have said that Maguire, in persuading O'Sullivan to resign, did a good thing for the Government. All now acknowledge that this is true. My belief is that no music was ever pleasanter to a musical soul than that letter was to the Government. They had resolved to bring in this *ex post facto* Disability Bill without much preliminary thought. It is known that no search for precedents was made till the day before the bill was brought in, and that none were ready until the very day. Nor did they expect any opposition. Mr. Bouverie's able speech therefore quite startled them. But they had committed themselves, and, though difficulties more or less formidable cropped up at every step, they could not retire. It is said, too, that there was coldness, if not disaffection, in their own ranks; and one would think so. That a Liberal Government should have recourse to that old Tory weapon an *ex post facto* bill of pains and penalties was surprising. That the Radical members of the Government approved of the policy appears impossible. What would or might have happened if help had not come? The House would not have been able, before the Whitsuntide holidays, to do more than to decide upon Maguire's motion to get rid of the bill. Immediately after the holidays the trial would have begun, and, to the stoppage of all other business, must have gone on. And how long it would have lasted, Heaven only knows. The Government would have carried their bill. But how? Many of their best friends would have marched into the "No" lobby with Disraeli, and Dr. Ball, and several other Conservatives; whilst the bulk of the Conservatives would have voted with the Government—all which would have been exceedingly unpleasant. Meanwhile Cork city would have been seething like a cauldron. Happily, Maguire has saved us from all this. All honour to him! There was a saying in my young days which seems to be still true:—"The Tories run their heads against stone walls; the Whigs build stone walls to run their heads against."

On Tuesday night, or rather on Wednesday morning, the House had a taste of the perverted nature of Scotchmen. The question under debate was the Scotch game laws, and for nearly two hours the Caledonian members were all ablaze. Carlyle somewhere says that an Irishman's anger is like the burning of straw—the Scotsman's like that of anthracite coal; and, as I listened to the discussion I thought of that description. There was not what one would call a flare-up, but a slow-burning flame, exceedingly hot. The cause of this is patent. At the late general election the farmers were very clamorous about these game laws. Some country gentlemen, it is said, lost their elections because they would not pledge themselves to get these laws changed; whilst the seats of others were imperilled. Consequently, no less than three bills were brought in early in the Session;—one by Mr. Loch, of the Wick Boroughs; another by Lord Elcho; a third by I know not whom. The question of the night was whether the subject should be referred to a Select Committee or a Royal Commission; and upon this difference the whole question of the game laws was raised. The angry debate lasted, as I have said, two hours. At last the Lord Advocate rose, and promised that the Government would bring in a bill next Session; and by this promise and by calm remonstrance got the fire damped down, if not extinguished—not extinguished, I think, but only damped down for a time, to blaze up again when opportunity shall offer; for evidently this is a very sore subject.

Mr. Horsman is once more in Parliament. It is understood that he is to be a good boy in future, and not resort to caves of Adullam, nor play any other fantastic tricks. Let us hope that he will keep his promise. But we cannot have very strong faith in a man who opposed the repeal of the paper duty, looked more than coldly upon Cobden's French Treaty, and so firmly assailed Gladstone's Reform Bill. He never was a robust reformer. He is wanting in backbone. Nor is he a first-class speaker. As a speaker, he has been much overrated. Disraeli has been called a skilful manufacturer of phrases. Horsman is a clever builder up of stately sentences. There is really little in his speeches. The wisdom in them is as two grains of wheat to a bushel of chaff.

I called your attention, some weeks since, to the high cost of the children in the Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum; and it now appears that the matter is explained to some extent by the fact that embezzlement has been going on among the officials. One clerk is confessed to have appropriated £300 of the funds of the institution, and still more important defalcations of other officials have been condoned on restitution. The government of the asylum appears to be of the most lax and inefficient description, as may be readily imagined when we learn that it is managed by commissioners who conduct their business in a very roundabout way. On this subject a contemporary of yours says:—"The source of all the mischief may be traced to the want of official responsibility. The resident officials practically manage matters to suit themselves. They are supposed to be controlled by a committee, who report to a commission, who report to the Queen, who communicates the document to the Secretary for War, whose chief business in the affair is to do what he can to keep Parliament from looking into the case. It cannot be presumed, however, that her Majesty is aware of the things which are done under the august shelter of her name." It further appears that the commissioners are in the habit of paying for the maintenance of a certain number of children in other institutions besides their own, and that the charge varies from £15 to £17 a year per head—in no case exceeding £21. Now, as the cost of each child in the Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum at Wandsworth amounted in 1867 to £31 4s. 9d., it is obvious, as your contemporary suggests, that the best course would be to shut up the establishment and board out all the children. That course, however, would not suit "the officials," and therefore is not likely to be adopted. I see that Mr. Locke King has taken up this affair of the Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum, and I hope he will not desist till he has thoroughly ventilated the business.

Two stories are told in this week's *Echoes* the point of both of which is the same; in fact, they are only one story with the venue laid in different localities. The purpose of these anecdotes is to throw ridicule upon the financial reforms of the Government as illustrated by their reduction of the staff of clerks. One story is to this effect:—"Mr. Childers arrives at the Admiralty half an hour before his ordinary time, and improves the opportunity by making a round of the various rooms to see what the clerks are doing. In one apartment he finds a gentleman reading the papers, who takes no notice of the First Lord's presence, though he sits and watches him for half an hour. On being interrogated, this cool individual informs Mr. Childers that he manages to do his work there in about two hours each day. On this, the First Lord determines that so lightly-worked a clerk can be dispensed with; but subsequently discovers that the person referred to is the man who winds up the office clocks, who has been waiting for the arrival of the proper occupant of the room to adjust his special timepiece. Of course, the inference is that Mr. Childers made a fool of himself. The scene of the other story is laid at the Board of Trade. Mr. Bright is the reforming Minister, and the same routine of "This man can be dispensed with" is gone through, only the obnoxious individual turns out in this case to be a "new member of Parliament," whom Mr. Bright did not know, and who had come to consult a book in the Somerset House library. Inference, that Mr. Bright made a fool of himself. Now, it is clear that these stories must be quite true, for everybody will understand—first, that it is extremely probable that a winder-up of clocks should be at liberty to make a reading-room of any office at the Admiralty that he may select; second, that two hours per diem is a reasonable time to be devoted to the winding-up of each individual clock at the



...for that fact, of course, gives point to the woman's witty remark that he managed to do his work in that particular room, to wit—in two hours each day; and third, that members of Parliament are in the habit of going to the Board of Trade library to consult books which are pretty sure to be in the collection at the House of Commons itself. Good as these stories are, however, I happen to know a better, which is to this effect:—Shortly after the Government came into office, Mr. Bright had occasion to consult Mr. Childers on some matter of business, and for that purpose betook himself to the Admiralty. Not being well acquainted with the premises, however, and too proud, of course, to show his ignorance by making inquiries, he essayed to find the First Lord's room without guidance. But, after some vain attempts, he opened a door at which he had not the courtesy to knock before entering, and there found a gentleman with his feet on the fender, his back to the door, and that morning's *Times* in his hand. To this individual, President of the Board of Trade, he thrice propounded the query, "Which is Mr. Childers's room?" but receiving no answer, thereupon concluded that the gentleman was either deaf or insolent, besides being idle, and therefore—on all scores—a proper subject for dismissal. Burning with indignation at the shameful way in which public servants neglected their duties, Mr. Bright forthwith returned to the Board of Trade, and there issued a letter to Mr. Childers, informing him of what he had done, and suggesting that the occupant of room No. — should be dismissed at once. An explanation followed, when it turned out that it was the First Lord's own room into which Mr. Bright had made his way, and the First Lord's self whom he had reported, the back of whose head he had not recognised, and who was so deeply immersed in his studies that he did not hear his colleague's query. Your readers, perhaps, may think this a rather improbable story; but I can assure you that it has quite as much foundation in fact as those told by *Echus* and dozens of others on similar subjects that are being circulated by small wits about town.

#### THE LITERARY LOUNGER. THE MAGAZINES.

There is a magazine which was once called *Woman's World*. The title was then changed to *Kettledrum*. This was really good, but it had the disadvantage of being a good-society title, the immense majority of people having no idea of what it means. Still one always regrets to see the title of a magazine changed; and publishers are apt to look askance at such things. Very courageously, however, *Kettledrum* is going to change again, and to take the title of *Non-a-days*. It is a false rumour which declares that in a couple of months more this excellent periodical will assume the title of *The Middle of Next Week*; but the story is not without plausibility. At all events, it is a thoroughly readable magazine, and I heartily wish it success. The present number is a very good one, and, apart from her other merits, Miss Smedley is one of the most truthful and natural writers of the day. Truthfulness in writing is a matter which is but little understood, or rather a matter as to which comparatively few critical writers have much quickness of sensibility. It would be of no use to tell them to study the writings of Miss Smedley if they want to know what truthfulness is, because sensibilities are not to be acquired by study; they are "gifts that God gives," as Dogberry says; but certainly "Lucy Ferrars," in *Kettledrum*, is a model of truthful writing.

While the women are on the carpet, I may return, according to promise, to Mr. Kingsley's striking paper "On Thrift," a lecture addressed to ladies, at Winchester, last March. Mr. Kingsley uses the word "thrift" in a very wide sense, and one of his topics is thrift in the bringing up of children and wifely economy of the time and temper of husbands. He wants to know whether it is fair that husbands should be plagued by perpetual anxieties and doctor's bills because women generally are ignorant of the simplest rules for preserving health; and he complains, among other small matters, that men have to answer idle inquiries from women about the weather, when a little knowledge of meteorology would enable women to predict the weather for themselves. There is something too much of the grand seigneur in Mr. Kingsley's manner, and I for one do not think that specific knowledge of what are called "natural laws" is calculated to work, or ever will work, the change which are expected from it in these particulars. A woman need not understand physiology to bring up her children healthily; but it is an artificial manner of life blunts instinctive perceptions and complicates simple situations, as it does, we must, of course, do what we can by giving specific knowledge. The great difficulty with the majority of women is not so much that they do not know rules, as that they will not keep to the simple rules that they do know. Let a doctor tell a woman that a sick child must not leave the bed-room till he gives permission, and that the room must be kept at one temperature; an average woman will probably think that it does not matter so very much if she carries the child into another room for a few minutes, and she is probably quite unequal to the strain upon the attention of remembering for a fortnight that 60 deg. of Fahrenheit means 60 deg., and neither 65 deg. nor 56 deg. As to the weather, it occurs to us that intelligent women are quicker to predict it than men; that nature has made them so; and, of course, there are women who do know that 60 deg. means 60 deg., and that the difference between one room and another may be just the difference between life and death at the crisis of an illness. What Mr. Kingsley goes on to say about keeping girls (he might well have gone a little farther, and said with emphasis *growing girls*) too long at their lessons, especially soon after meals; and, still worse, making them sit on hard forms without any support to the back, is of the very utmost weight. Still more momentous is this, "that too often, from ignorance of the signs of approaching disease, a child is punished, and that in the most unwise way, for what is called idleness, sulkeness," or some other fault. Here, too, Mr. Kingsley's manner is a little overbearing and splashy (which is to be regretted), but his matter is of the deepest importance. It is impossible to refrain from a smile when Mr. Kingsley talks about "thrift of words" and "modesty in statement," because it is characteristic of him to write in the vein which is known as "tall talk;" though he is, of course, totally unconscious of it; but here again his counsels are admirable, as they can scarcely fail to be. Still better, if possible, is what he says about the value of true culture as a safeguard against superstition of various kinds. I am happy to find that so high an authority is of the opinion which I have always entertained—which it is not at all idle to say I had arrived at from observation of life alone—that up to the age of ten or twelve boys should be almost exclusively educated by women. However, the reader had better get *Good Words* for himself and read the article.

Still keeping to the ladies, I may say that I wish the authoress of "Austin Friars," in *Tinsley*, would either boldly take sides, or leave certain subjects alone. The first paragraph of the second column on page 338 is one of those passages which make a reader say to himself, "This writer knows the whole truth, but either will not take the pains to master the art of expression so far as to be able to express it with both accuracy and safety, or else she is afraid to speak the whole truth."

#### THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

Madame Celeste, a lady whose name was a name to conjure with fifteen or twenty years ago, has reappeared, at the Princess's, after a long absence in the colonies and in America. She has lost none of her old energy or expression, and, indeed, looks as young as she did ten years since. Then, a foreigner acting in our language on our stage was a phenomenon, and British audiences were not as critical on the subject of broken English as they have become under the tuition of Messrs. Fechter and Bandmann. They made every allowance for all the difficulties of the situation; and people had by degrees become so accustomed to Madame Celeste's broken—very broken—English, that habitual playgoers understood her as perfectly as if her accent had been irreproachable. Besides, they recognised in Madame Celeste the true talent of an

artistic melodramatic actress, and she was always welcome. She reappeared, on Monday last, in "The House on the Bridge," a rather superior specimen of the old form of melodrama; it was originally produced at the Lyceum, nine years ago, under Madame Celeste's management. The piece is very long, and rather tedious; but, on the whole, it is a favourable specimen of its class. Madame Celeste's English has not improved during her absence in the colonies, or perhaps it is that we have of late been accustomed to hear foreigners speak more accurately than they did. She was ably supported by Mr. Rignold, a very effective melodramatic actor; Miss Louisa Moore, who had a part that was wholly unworthy of her; Mr. Dominick Murray; and Miss Litton, a young lady who astonished the critics by making her debut on the stage, almost unannounced, in the part of Edie Deans at the Princess's two years ago. She played that part so well that I am surprised that she should have remained in obscurity until the opening of the New Gaiety Theatre, when she had a very poor part assigned to her in "On the Cards." If Miss Litton will study her profession, I am convinced that there is a career in store for her. She has everything in her favour.—Mr. Boucicault's new two-act drama, "Presumptive Evidence," also produced at the Princess's, is rare trash. Perhaps Mr. Boucicault wrote it when he was at school; if so, it has a claim to our attention analogous to that of the specimens of handwriting before six lessons that we see in the windows of advertising writing-masters. The piece is wretchedly constructed, of the very oldest materials; and why it should be in two acts, or why it should not be in one, or why it should not be in three, or why it should be in any acts at all, are questions that it does not seem to have occurred to Mr. Boucicault to consider. The story is simple. A thief commits a burglary, and somebody else is suspected because he has certain property about him that was supposed to have been stolen. It will be seen that there is little matter in this very brief (but sufficiently long) outline of the plot that is susceptible of novel treatment. Madame Celeste, Miss Louisa Moore, Mr. Rignold, and especially Mr. Dominick Murray, worked hard to carry the piece through, and succeeded in doing so. Mr. Dominick Murray astonished me not a little by a very admirable performance of a burglar with a good heart. The character he represents is, in all social respects, a disagreeable one, and in the hands of a less artistic comedian would be simply repulsive.

A new three-act farce, called "Fox v. Goose," written by Messrs. W. Brough and Stockton, was played at the Strand last Saturday. It is a brisk, bustling piece, full of the most outrageous extravagance; it has an excellent first act, but the two last acts are decidedly inferior. A piece of this kind must not be criticised from the ordinary standpoint; it has only one purpose—to make the audience laugh; and in this it certainly succeeded. The story is foolish, and the situations are not at all new; but there is a certain Transatlantic freshness about the old, old fun that redeems even the situation in the china closet. Mr. J. Clarke, the American comedian, is the life and soul of the piece; his performance of the part of a drunken cowardly booby raised him many professional pegs in my esteem. His Young Gosling is infinitely better, to my thinking, than his performance in the "Widow Hunt." Mr. Clarke is a broad caricaturist, and broad caricature is out of place in a piece that professes to be a comedy. His drunken scene in "Fox v. Goose" will live in my memory with Mr. Compton's Lampedo in "The Honeymoon." Mr. Belford plays the part of a reckless adventurer with his easy assurance; and Miss Burton, as a beautiful young lady who disguises herself as a fire-eating volunteer captain, is seen to the very best advantage. The piece was enthusiastically received, and Mr. Brough bowed his acknowledgments.—All Strand burlesques are wonderfully alike, and "Joan of Arc" is no exception to the rule, except that some of the music introduced is of a better class than we usually find in such productions. But surely, Mr. Brough, "Joan of Arc" is a subject that should be sacred from the touch of the caricaturist. There is nothing in her story that is not strongly pathetic, and even if it were otherwise, her fearful death should have sanctified her history. "Marie Antoinette," I suppose, will be his next subject! Joan of Arc played by a coarse man is simply a disgusting sight. Mr. Thorne, who takes the character, is a clever low comedian; but no actor can be seen to advantage in women's clothes. The Lord Chamberlain should stop the nuisance at once. It is a disgrace to the stage that men are suffered to wear women's clothes and pad themselves in imitation of women's figures. To any person of taste there is something utterly repulsive in the appearance of a man dressed, padded, and painted in imitation of a woman, with pink silk stockings and embroidered underclothing. *Ad rest*, the burlesque is well written and well played. Mr. D. James is, I suppose, the very best burlesque actor we have. I do not admire all he does; but, at the same time, with all his buffoonery, whatever he does bears the imprint of careful study and proper artistic feeling. His "make up" is simply wonderful. He is assisted by Miss Burton, as King Charles of France; Miss Sheridan, Miss Bella Goodall, Miss Maitland, Mr. Fenton, Mr. Turner, and many others. The scenery is pretty, the songs are lively, the dresses are magnificent, but the dances are inordinate.

THE NEWLY-CONSTITUTED COLONIAL ORDER—that of St. Michael and St. George—has afforded the Government an opportunity of bestowing distinctions with an impartial hand. Knighthoods have been offered to Mr. Adderley, the late Under-Secretary of the Colonies; Sir Frederick Rogers, the Permanent Under-Secretary; Mr. J. F. Elliott, the late Assistant Under-Secretary; and Mr. Henry Taylor. All these gentlemen have had much to do with colonial administration.

THE REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY for 1868 states that during the year three valuable donations have been added to the seventy-four previously received, and twenty-five purchases have increased the list to 204. The most expensive purchase made during the year was that of "The Children of King Charles I.," painted in the school of Vanduke, for which £175 10s. was paid. No fewer than 25,344 persons visited the gallery during the year, being 693 in excess of the previous year.

SALMON FISHERIES.—In the report of the Inspectors of Salmon Fisheries in England and Wales for the last year, Mr. Frank Buckland states that they are as a whole in a highly satisfactory condition. The exceptional character of the weather of last summer caused a diminution in the actual number of fish captured, but the stock in the rivers, both old and young, has greatly increased, promising large future harvests. The heat and drought made the season most unfavourable for netting. The salmon had almost a year of jubilee; and the floods which followed removed any obstacles to the ascent to the spawning beds. 1722 tons of salmon, of the value of £233,981, were delivered in Billingsgate in 1868; the average price was 1s. 2d. per lb. They arrived in 34,446 boxes, averaging a hundredweight each; 28,029 Scotch, 3487 Irish, 1725 English and Welsh, 807 Dutch, 407 from Norway. The Scotch supply shows a great increase over the previous year; the Irish a large decrease. The English and Welsh column in this list shows a decline from 2405 boxes in 1867 to 1725 in 1868, but it must be borne in mind that London is not the only market in England for the products of our salmon rivers. The main bulk of the salmon caught in Scotland are, it is said, sent direct to London; in England the bulk of the fish go, in most instances, to the large towns in the neighbourhood of the fisheries. A return obtained from France shows that in the year 1867 the salmon and trout sold in the Paris markets produced £158,333—viz., from France £18,740, and foreign £129,593; but it does not show how much of the latter sum was produced by fish taken in the United Kingdom. Mr. Buckland reports that a vast amount of attention is now being devoted to the cultivation of salmon throughout England. Still, however, his colleague in the inspection, Mr. S. Walpole, has to state that rivers in England and Wales draining an area of 46,000 square miles are more or less adapted to the production of migratory fish of the salmon genus, or 36,000 square miles if we reckon none but rivers draining at least 250 square miles, and from more than three-fourths of the whole of this latter area salmon are practically excluded. Notwithstanding the legislation of 1861, out of 36,000 square miles of country which ought to be productive of this most valuable fish, only one-fourth, or a little over 9000 square miles, produces salmon at all. Access to spawning-grounds is shut out by weirs fitted with impracticable passes, and pollutions make rivers unfit to live in. The inspectors discuss at some length the various hindrances to the greater productiveness of the salmon fisheries, and express their conviction that extended powers given to those who have the management and supervision of salmon fisheries, with the restoration of our rivers to their natural conditions so much demanded also by sanitary considerations, will provide a cheap supply of a nutritious article of food and prove what wealth may be derived from the successful cultivation of great rivers.

#### HENLEY ROYAL REGATTA.

THE great gathering of amateur oarsmen yearly held at Henley-on-Thames is fixed for Wednesday and Thursday, June 16 and 17 next, and already crews are steadily engaged in practice for the regatta, for which the last day of entry is Saturday, June 5.

In consequence of a general admitted necessity for a revision of the regulations of the regatta, a new code of rules was adopted at a meeting of stewards held some few weeks ago, but, owing to the disfavor with which several of the alterations were received among boating men, a notice was last week issued to the effect that a meeting of amateur oarsmen would be held at Putney during the present week to discuss the amendments which had been made, and to take steps for procuring the repeal of several of the obnoxious provisions inserted in the new rules.

On Saturday last, owing, no doubt, to the various representations which had been made to the authorities on the subject, a numerously-attended meeting of the stewards and committee was convened at Henley to reconsider the question of the rules; and the following alterations were made:—1. The new qualifications for the Wyfold Cup for four oars were expunged, and the old qualification restored. 2. The minimum weight for coxswains was fixed at 7 st., and the following scale of weight introduced—crews averaging 10½ st. and under 11 st. to carry not less than a 7½ st. coxswain; crews averaging 11 st. or more to carry coxswains of not less than 8 st. Deficiencies to be made up by dead weight carried on the coxswain's thwart. Each competitor (including the coxswain) in eight and four oared races to attend to be weighed, in roving costume, at a time and place appointed by the stewards and committee, and his weight then registered by the secretary to be considered his racing weight during the regatta. Any member of a crew omitting to register his weight to be disqualified. The dead weight carried—if any—to be provided by the stewards and committee, and to be placed in the boat and removed from it by a person appointed for the purpose.

These enactments having almost entirely cut the ground from under the feet of the meeting of boating men to be held at Putney, of which notice had been given, by restoring the Wyfold Cup to its original state, and by removing the objectionable proviso that every coxswain should carry 8 st., except the coxswain of a school crew, who was to carry 7 st., there was but little business to transact on Tuesday evening, when a considerable number of past and present oarsmen assembled at the boat-house of the Leander Club at Putney. However, Mr. Herbert Steward, of the Leander Club, having been voted to the chair, a long and somewhat desultory conversation ensued, more especially regarding the weights of coxswains; but eventually the following resolutions were passed and ordered to be communicated to the secretary of the Henley Regatta.

1. Proposed by Mr. E. D. Brickwood, and seconded by Mr. E. F. Henley—That this meeting has heard with satisfaction that the stewards of the Henley Regatta have restored the qualification of the Wyfold Cup to its original form.

2. Proposed by Mr. F. S. Gulston, and seconded by Mr. R. A. Kinglake—That this meeting has heard with regret that the captain and secretary of the competing boat clubs have been struck off the committee, as, in the opinion of this meeting, the University and principal boat clubs should be represented on the working committee.

3. Proposed by Mr. J. G. Chambers, and seconded by Mr. E. F. Henley—That, in the opinion of this meeting, when a club enters for more than one prize, the entrance fee should be materially reduced.

4. Proposed by Mr. W. W. Wood, and seconded by Mr. R. H. Blake Humphrey—That in the opinion of this meeting the system of carrying coxswains weighted in proportion to the weights of the crew is most unsatisfactory.

DINNER TO GOVERNOR WELD, OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Mr. F. A. Weld, late Prime Minister of New Zealand, who is going out to assume the governorship of Western Australia, was entertained at a banquet at the Freemasons' Tavern, last Saturday evening, by a large number of colonists now in England, as well as personal friends. Lord Granville presided; and Mr. Adderley, Lord Lytton, Mr. Monsell, the Hon. H. H. Clifford, Admiral Erskine, and other gentlemen took part in the proceedings. Lord Granville, in proposing the toast of the evening, said that he thought Mr. Weld had undergone a training fitted to make him a good governor; and remarked that his appointment to that office would afford some encouragement to men in the highest positions in the colonies not to shrink from political duties, but to discharge them in confidence that they would be appreciated in England. In returning thanks for his Majesty's Ministers, his Lordship said that he was a party man—and no man was worth his salt who was not a party man—yet he might venture to make this pledge, which he believed would never be broken, that in the administration of the colonies, he would never allow the slightest party feeling to influence his judgment.

WHAT THE POOR HAVE TO EAT.—Last Saturday, at the Clerkenwell Police Court, Mr. Thomas Clifford, inspector of nuisances on behalf of the vestry of Clerkenwell, applied to Mr. Barker for an order to destroy over 50 lb. of pickled pork, which he had seized at the shop of Mr. Turner, pork butcher, Aylesbury-street, Clerkenwell. He stated that a poor woman waited upon him with some cooked pickled pork, which she stated she had purchased at the defendant's shop, and for which she had paid him 8d. per lb. The meat she produced was very green and putrid, and quite unfit for human food. He at once proceeded to the shop of the defendant, and there, on a board outside, he found exposed for sale about 50 lb. of the same kind of pork. It was in a very bad state, and in his opinion there was not a portion of it fit for the food of man. He seized it, and showed it to the medical officer of health for the district, who said that the eating of such pork would most likely bring on very serious results. On asking the defendant how he came to sell a poor woman such pork, he said that he told her it was bad, and that was the reason why he sold it to her at a reduced price. The pork was produced in court, and certainly it had a very bad and greenish appearance. Mr. Barker at once made an order for the immediate destruction of the seized pork.

RIVAL PREACHERS.—An extraordinary scene was witnessed in the market square at Nottingham on Sunday evening. Mrs. J. Law, a lady who professes herself a freethinker, addressed a congregation of upwards of 3000 persons, denouncing in vehement terms all forms of religion and creeds. Mr. Dupe, "a converted butcher," who is the leader of a sect of Christians having a conventicle in Canaan-street, got on a cab and called upon his followers, who had mustered in great force, for a hymn. The call was responded to, and the free-thinking lady's voice was drowned for a few minutes. Three other preachers placed their stands around the cab from which the lady was speaking, and the din was literally deafening. Some of the Canaanites collected a quantity of cabbage heads, and one was flung at Mrs. Law with so true an aim that she only escaped being knocked out of her cab by dropping her head. Two well-defined hostile parties were now drawn up. The lady's supporters seemed more numerous than her opponents, and each seemed equally determined on a fight, when the Mayor, with a body of police, appeared on the scene, and compelled the crowd to disperse. The lady freethinker, not to be defeated, repaired to the new market in Burton Leys, where she preached upon the French Revolution as a noble attempt to enfranchise the mind of man, until a smart shower dispersed her congregation.

ARTISTS' GENERAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The fifty-fourth anniversary dinner of this institution was held, last Saturday night, at Willis's Rooms, and was attended, as compared with past years, by very large numbers. The object of the charity is to afford relief to distressed and meritorious artists, whether subscribers or not to its funds. In this respect it differs from many institutions the objects of whose charity are simply those who in the period of their prosperity have been sufficiently provident to contribute to the funds. This circumstance doubtless induces more general support than otherwise might be expected. Since 1814, when the institution was established, 2513 donations have been made—the whole sum thus dispensed in charity to a class which, however gifted in wit, frequently altogether ignores the common principles of a separate and independent existence—amounting to over £33,000. Lord John Manners, M.P., presided over the festival. Another distinguished member of the Conservative Administration was also present—the Earl of Malmesbury. Besides these, there were Earl Percy; Sir F. Grant, R.A., president of the institution; Sir Countess Lindsay, Mr. A. Trollope, Mr. G. Godwin; Mr. Frith, R.A.; Mr. Millais, R.A.; Mr. O'Neill, R.A.; Mr. Weekes, R.A.; Mr. H. Graves, and others connected, either as patrons, professors, or students, with the brush and pencil. In giving the toast of the evening, "Success to the Institution," the right hon. gentleman urged, in becoming language, the claims of a class who, he said, were more liable to suffer from privation and want in their early and late struggles, without the world being at all aware of it, than any other class. The effect of his speech was to provoke a generous feeling on the part of everyone present; and a large subscription on behalf of the charity was raised. The musical arrangements were admirably conducted by Mr. J. G. Calcott, who in his performance had the assistance of Mr. Montem Smith, Mr. Coward, Mr. Lawlor, and Mr. Carter.





HISTORICAL FETE AT AIX, IN COMMEMORATION OF THE ENTRY OF KING RENE INTO THE CAPITAL IN 1442.



## ASSEMBLIES

All that portion of territory at the extreme north-west of France between the Alps, the Rhone, and the Mediterranean was emphatically named by the Romans *Provincia*, or *the province par excellence*. In this situation as a grand high road from Italy entitled it to the distinction and the nature of the soil, the climate, and the temperament of the people, all rendered it a land of great importance in any question of war or peace. Our illustration, representing as it does one of the spec-

lacked which was just gratified the selfishness of the old capital, related to that war which was represented by the second half of the fifteenth century, when a Prince of Aragon and the last reigning Count of the province held rule in Provence. The history of Milet was as rumoured up in a few words. He was not by any means a great knight, but he was a very good Prince as times went, tried to do the best he could for his subjects, encouraged commerce, and was a very good ruler. He was a man, like himself and his people, and therefore lived very sweetly in his country, and this day among their descendants, who justly regarding the period when he "flourished" as a rich and picturesque

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**MECCA PILGRIMS EMARKING ON THE SUEZ CANAL**  
Tens of thousands of pilgrims to Mecca will hereafter display religious fervor as they sail. Take that, other pilgrims of whom we all read in the newspapers. The Prophet may be speaking, the faithful who set out to visit the tomb of the Prophet may

THE pilgrimage to Mecca will benefit pilgrims and the new features



be said to cool their peas." A voyage on the canal from Cairo to Suez is very pleasant way of getting to the other side of the desert, and what was once a pilgrimage must soon become an excursion. The pilgrimage to Mecca every year attracts crowds of Mussulmans who, from the interior of Africa, from the foot of Atlas, from Mauritania, Lybia, and even from Szegeel, set out towards the Holy City. These assemblies, including vast crowds of filthy and squalid people, have been believed to carry with them to the various places where they stayed contagious and epidemic diseases, which have afterwards been brought to Europe, so that we have a direct interest in some regulations

measures of storing and preserving something like order and decorum among the faithful, many of whom regard a visit to the tombs of the Prophets and the purchases of a relic as proof of their devotion, and considered this act the great achievement of their lives. The caravan setting out from Morocco takes its journey along the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, revisits pilgrimages, hajjals, and devotes at Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, and Beirut, and, after having crossed the Lybian desert, arrives at Alexandria about 4000 camels strong. Thence the train passes to Cairo to join the caravan from Egypt. Here they elect their chief, the Imam, or leader, formerly the Pasha himself. This leader is invested with

partly religious authority, and under his orders the journey to Mexico was accomplished, the great caravan, journeying for about four months in the city, and leaving it in a condition that can neither be imagined nor described except by those who have witnessed it. From Oahu to San Francisco the journey was formerly accomplished on camels; but this painful part of the journey is now superseded, and the State Car has become a highway where the devices embark on barges and are conveyed easily to their destination by the course of sweet water. Thus, besides helping to fertilize the desert and to add to the extent of the valley of the Nile, the canal affords a valuable means of communication between Oahu and Suez.

mental prosperity of the latter now is daily increasing, in consequence of this new relation. Our Evangelist represents the embarkation of the pilgrims, on their return from the visit to the Holy City. The hajjis, who are also merchants, carry with them from India, silk, spice goods, shawls, guns, perfumes, beads, and precious stones, and, above all, the coffee from Yemen, which is known under the name of Mocha. It may be imagined that a picturesque company, assembled as the new party, where they crowd the vessels destined to convey them back to the central rendezvous, whence they disperse to their distant homes.

HISTORICAL FETE AT AIX, IN COMMEMORATION OF THE ENTRY OF KING RENÉ INTO THE CAPITAL IN 1442.



## THE OPERA.

MDLLE. NILSSON'S voice is in some respects more beautiful than ever. It had nothing to gain in sweetness, but it has certainly become more powerful than it was two years ago, when its owner made her first appearance in this country, as Violetta in "La Traviata." If the voice has acquired more volume, the vocalist has lost nothing in that delicacy of expression which is so often associated with thin tones. Every note uttered by Mdle. Nilsson has the same liquid softness, the same crystalline purity, to which her singing has always owed its distinctive charm, and she is now not only a very expressive singer, but a very powerful one also. This change, or rather this development, must have been noticed in France, as it cannot fail to be in England; for in nearly all the articles in the French press on Mdle. Nilsson's recent impersonation of Marguerite, in M. Gounod's "Faust," it has been remarked that she is especially successful in the trio of the last act and in the whole of the highly dramatic scene to which the trio belongs.

"Lucia"—certainly Donizetti's best opera in the sentimental style—is admirably executed at the Royal Italian Opera, in regard to at least two of the principal parts. All Lucy Ashton's music is, of course, sung to perfection; and Henry Ashton, as played by Mr. Santley, is an admirable impersonation. Signor Mongini was prevented, the first night, by indisposition, from appearing in the character of the lover, which was assigned, at short notice, to Signor Bulterini, who did not, however, represent Edgardo for the first time. Signor Bulterini has a good voice; but his singing is wanting both in expression and in refinement. However, even if the Edgardo of the night had sung much better than he really did, Lucia would still have been the centre of attraction. In the very pretty duet which brings the first act of the opera to a sufficiently dramatic conclusion, Mdle. Nilsson's singing was full of tenderness. In the second act the duet between Lucia and her brother was most effective. The short, plaintive solo for Lucia, with which the piece commences, is irresistibly touching as sung by Mdle. Nilsson, who, admirable as she is in the delivery of brilliant passages, is even better in the expressive style. But it was in the magnificent finale—when, just after Lucia has put her name to the contract which gives her to Arturo, the injured Edgardo appears—that Mdle. Nilsson displayed the greatest dramatic power. This finely-conceived scene was well executed throughout, and the set was encoined. In the third act the duet, so often omitted, in which Edgardo challenges Ashton to mortal combat, was not on this occasion retained. The mad scene, where poor Lucia, forgetting for a time the cruelty and perfidy of her brother, gives herself up altogether to dreams of Edgardo, was the greatest of all Mdle. Nilsson's triumphs. Singing so simple and so refined as that of Mdle. Nilsson in the slow movement of the air has rarely been heard.

In "Martha"—while singing perfectly throughout the opera—Mdle. Nilsson is heard to the greatest advantage in the very pretty spinning-wheel quartet, the close of which gives her the opportunity of displaying her most brilliant high notes (it is remarkable that Mdle. Nilsson's tones are never more soft and sympathetic than in the very highest region of her voice), and, above all, in the "Romance of the Rose," the lovely melody of which gains fresh loveliness from Mdle. Nilsson's poetic manner of rendering it. Nancy, though entirely eclipsed by the superior brilliancy of Lady Enrichetta, is all the same a favourite part with contraltos. Mdle. Grossi, however, who has been sustaining this character, is heavy in style; nor is her voice by any means flexible. Madame Trebelli-Bettini is incomparably the best Nancy, and, as far as we know, the only singer who can play the character with grace and sing the music with the distinctness which it requires to relieve it from the common-place character naturally belonging to it. But for the unfortunate absence of Madame Trebelli-Bettini, the cast of "Martha" at the Royal Italian Opera would, as regards principal parts, be identical with that of the same work at Her Majesty's Opera last season. Signor Mongini still represents Lionel, and sings the music with admirable dramatic expression and perfect taste. Certainly Signor Mongini never sang so well as he is singing this season. His voice is what it always was, and there is a marked improvement in his style. Mr. Santley as Plumkett delivers his song in praise of "porter beer" with appropriate vigour, but omits the added air of the last act. He plays the part with intelligence, and gives it all the importance that it is capable of receiving.

The first performance of Rossini's "Messe Solennelle" is announced for Tuesday next.

Much better performances of the "Stabat Mater" have been heard than the one given at the Crystal Palace lately; though what particularly struck us was not by any means that the execution was bad, but simply that it was ineffective. "As the 'Stabat Mater,'" said the programme, "has never before been performed with an orchestra of the magnitude proposed, corresponding effects may be safely anticipated;" but this proposition, very awkwardly put, is fundamentally unsound. The writer seems to imagine that the effect of an orchestral piece in execution is in direct proportion to the number of instruments employed in executing it. Nothing can be more untrue. It would be well if concert-givers would content themselves with announcing their entertainments, leaving the public to form an opinion on the subject of their attractiveness and general merits. What can be more ludicrous, for instance, than the paragraph in the programme of the Rossini concert, in which it is stated that "by special request, the choral march from Sir Michael Costa's oratorio, 'Naaman,' will be also included in the programme, the whole forming a selection of grand festival music of peculiar appropriateness?" The question of appropriateness in connection with the performance of the march from Costa's "Naaman" at a concert given in honour of Rossini is just the very question that ought not to have been raised.

A CAPE DIAMOND.—A diamond of 83½ carats has been brought into Hope Town by Mr. Van Nickerk, the farmer upon whose land the first Cape diamond was found. The present one was obtained by him from a native, and is known to have been for some months in the possession of a Kafir witch-doctor, who used it as a charm. A Hope Town firm purchased the diamond of Van Nickerk for £11,200; its value is variously estimated at from £20,000 to £40,000. It is in shape a pandoque. In addition, another diamond, weighing nearly 40 carats, has this day been received in Cape Town. It is of second quality, and the value is variously estimated at from £700 to £1000. Seven or eight others, valued at from £30 to £200, have reached Hope Town. The traders from the Vaal River district report having seen six diamonds in the possession of Sebonell, a Kafir chief.

THE LAST SOLDIER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—A correspondent writes:—"The last soldier of the American Revolution died a few weeks ago, in the State of New York, at the age of 109 years and 6 months. His life was longer than that of the American Union by more than a quarter of a century; and he voted for all its Presidents, from Washington to Grant inclusively. Thus the last man born a British subject in the Old Thirteen United Colonies has passed away. When he was first laid in the cradle of his babyhood, the whole English-speaking race on the continent of North America did not number four millions; when he was laid in his grave, a few weeks ago, that race exceeded forty millions in the United States and the Canadas. It would be interesting to Englishmen as well as Americans to know if any British soldier who served in the American war of the Revolution still survives in the United Kingdom."—*New York Paper.*

FLINT IMPLEMENTS.—During the past year much discussion arose consequent on the finding of undoubted flint implements and flakes in what is known as the "Hessle clay," in Holderness, at Kelsa-hill. The implements have been found at various times by Mr. J. R. Mortimer, of Fimber, and other gentlemen, some at 8 ft. deep. Bones of the extinct mammalia are found beneath this clay at Hessle and at Kelsa; but the finding of flint implements in a formation of the late post-glacial period, and so immensely older than the wide river gravels of the palæolithic age, presented a puzzle to geologists and archaeologists both. Recent visits by the Rev. J. L. Rome, of Hull; the Rev. W. S. Symonds, of Pendock, Tewkesbury; and Sir Charles Lyell, have led to the discovery that the clay yielding the flint implements on the west of the pit is not the Hessle clay proper, though derived from it. The deposit is regarded as being the washings of many centuries from old Kelsa-hill; and thus the highest geological authority gives a relative date to the clay which makes it probably not older, and possibly more recent, than the flint-bearing wide river sands of York and Malton. This view of the solution of the late archaeological puzzle will be presented to the various societies.

## OBITUARY.

GENERAL SIR EDWARD WETHERALL.—General Sir Edward Wetherall, permanent Under-Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, died suddenly, on Tuesday evening, at his residence in Phoenix Park, Dublin. He complained of faintness; and a servant who was sent to get him a glass of wine found him, on his return, lying on a sofa in a state of exhaustion. He expired ten minutes afterwards. Sir Edward was appointed to the permanent Under-Secretaryship, on the retirement of Sir Thomas Larcom, in December last. His appointment, made after the Conservative Government had resigned, but before the Liberals came into power, was the subject of adverse comment in the House of Commons; and Mr. C. Fortescue intimated that Sir Edward would be removed when an opportunity offered for placing him in a military instead of a civil position.

SIR WENTWORTH DILKE.—Much regret has been caused among a large circle of friends by the news, which reached London on Tuesday by telegraph from Russia, that Sir Charles W. Dilke had died at St. Petersburg, after a short illness, which unexpectedly proved fatal, at the age of fifty-eight. The late Baronet, who was born in London in 1810, was the only son of the late Mr. Charles Wentworth Dilke, chief proprietor and at one time editor of the *Athenæum* newspaper, and subsequently the manager of the *Daily News*, and who died about eight years ago. His mother was Maria, daughter of Mr. E. Walker. He was educated at Westminster School, and subsequently at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in law instead of arts. In early life he was associated with the literary labours of his father, whom he largely aided by his cultivated tastes, his wide range of information, sound judgment, and habits of business. He was one of the earliest promoters of the first Great Exhibition, and, indeed, acted as the leading member of the executive committee. The fact of his occupying such a position naturally brought Mr. Dilke into close and frequent contact with the late Prince Consort, who was much struck with the ability he displayed, and at whose suggestion the honour of knighthood was offered to him in recognition of his services. That honour, however, he declined; and with it refused all pecuniary remuneration, wishing his services to be purely honorary. Her Majesty, however, resolved that he should not be wholly unrewarded, sent to Mrs. Dilke a handsome diamond bracelet, which, no doubt, will become an heirloom in the Dilke family. Mr. Dilke was also associated with the second Great Exhibition as one of the five Royal Commissioners appointed by her Majesty. It has always been understood also that the resuscitation of the Royal Horticultural Society of London has been in a very great measure due to his exertions as one of the most active of its vice-presidents. It will be remembered that almost immediately after the death of the Prince Consort her Majesty was pleased to confer a baronetcy on Mr. Dilke in recognition of the Prince's friendship and personal regard for him. Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke sat in the last Parliament, in the Liberal interest, for Wallingford, defeating Mr. Serjeant Malins (who has since attained the Judicial Bench), but he lost his seat at the last general election. The late Baronet, who was a magistrate for Westminster and for the county of Middlesex, married, in 1840, Mary, a daughter of Captain Chatfield, but was left a widower a few years ago. By her he has left an only son, born in 1843, Mr. (now Sir) Charles Wentworth Dilke, of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, who was returned at the last election as one of the members, in the Liberal interest, for the newly-enfranchised constituency of Chelsea.

ARCHDEACON CROFT.—The Venerable James Croft, M.A., Archdeacon of Canterbury, expired on Sunday evening, at Saltwood Rectory. He was born July 2, 1784. Archdeacon Croft was one of the oldest clergymen in England. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1807. He had amongst his college contemporaries, Sir Frederic Pollock, the late Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, who was senior wrangler in the year before Mr. Croft came out; Mr. Bickersteth, afterwards Lord Langdale, Master of the Rolls, who was senior wrangler in the following year; Mr. Blomfield, afterwards Bishop of London, being the third; and Mr. Alderson, afterwards a Baron of the Exchequer, who was senior wrangler in 1809. In 1812, almost immediately after his ordination, Mr. Croft was presented by the then Archbishop (Dr. Manners Sutton) to the Rectory of Saltwood, worth about £800 a year, and in 1818 the same Primate presented him to the Rectory of Cliffe-at-Hoo, near Rochester, which is returned in the *Clergy List* as being worth £1297 a year. In 1822 he was presented by the same Primate to a canonry residentiary in Canterbury Cathedral, worth £1000 a year, with the Archdeaconry of Canterbury annexed, the Archdeaconry itself being of comparatively small value. All these appointments fall to the new Archbishop of Canterbury.

## ALLEGED DETERIORATION OF SEAMEN.

MR. CONSUL BERNAL, in his report on the trade of Havre, says that he finds a general and increasing complaint on the part of shipmasters of the deterioration of the present race of seamen, both in regard to conduct and ability, and he fears there is too much ground for it. He has observed in men paid off before him that when they have been, so to speak, local crews—that is, men belonging to a second-rate port to which the vessel itself belongs—they are generally a far better behaved set of men than those shipped at the large ports. There are many causes (Mr. Bernal proceeds) working together to produce this change in the character of seamen. There are more fields of labour open to men nowadays, and the position of the merchant seaman, as regards pay, provisions, and accommodation, has not kept pace in English ships with that of other professions. The great increase of steamers has also lessened the demand and the school for able seamanship. Foreigners, too, in large numbers form part of our merchant crews. Out of 708 men discharged before me from July 1 to Dec. 31, 149, or 20 per cent, were foreigners. Captains are likewise to blame in not being particular enough, when paying off their crews, to give them proper characters; for frequently, to avoid disputes, they will give them good certificates when they have deserved the very reverse. There is also much to be said as to the difficulty masters experience in getting the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act applied to refractory seamen, and this the men are well aware of, and act accordingly. The Act requires a thorough revision on many points, but on none more than this, and likewise with regard to giving a magisterial power to consular officers, who, called on at every moment to interfere in the interests of all parties in disputes of sometimes the gravest character, are actually, as the law now stands, without any legal power to enforce their decisions. The instructions suppose, in regard to a man's discharge, that the consul's power of withholding his sanction will suffice to enable him to settle any matter of dispute; but, even in this case, he has no such power when the voyage is terminated. It would take too long, nor is this the time to enter into a discussion of all the points on which the Merchant Shipping Act requires amendment; but, whenever the revision takes place, it is to be hoped that the opinions of her Majesty's consuls, who see so much of its workings, will be asked on the subject. Nor is this the place to do more than remark that the character of the United States law on ships and seamen does much to deteriorate the men, and so well is this known that many British shipmasters will, unless actually obliged, refuse to engage men who have come off an American vessel.

A MAN IN HORNELLSVILLE, Steuben County, N.Y., has had a sad experience with a velocipede. He bought a machine, for which he paid 100 dollars; broke a plate glass window, for which he paid 40 dollars; cut his face and neck, for which he paid the doctor 5 dollars; ruined a pair of pantaloons, for which he paid 11 dollars; frightened a horse so that the animal ran away and broke a buggy, for which he paid damages amounting to 60 dollars; and finally smashed his velocipede by running into a brick wall.

## EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

(From the "Newcastle Daily Chronicle.")

THE following statement, which has been forwarded to us by a correspondent, strange as it is, may be relied upon as being strictly true. The gentleman who was the subject of the after-mentioned outrage is a person of the highest respectability, whose veracity cannot be doubted:—

On Tuesday, the 26th ult., Mr. G., a resident in Newcastle, had been in Edinburgh on professional business. He took his seat in a second-class carriage on the North British Railway in the train leaving that city at 6.10 p.m. There were five persons in the carriage when the train left the station, decent-looking men. One looked like a commercial traveller, another like a ship captain, and a third like a builder. At the Portobello junction another traveller rushed into the carriage. He appeared to be almost out of breath, which he accounted for by stating that, having been playing a game of billiards for £10, he had had only three minutes to catch the train, and had nearly missed it. In a short time he produced three cards, and offered to show the company some tricks with them—a proposition which met with the disapproval of his fellow-passengers, some of whom stated that they could not allow such proceedings. However, he continued to shuffle the cards, and to ask first one and then another to touch the red card, in which they were generally successful. At last he returned to Mr. G. and asked him to touch it, but was told by that gentleman that it was useless to apply to him, as he never played a game of cards in his lifetime, and did not even know the names of the cards. Just as the train was stopping at the Long-Niddy station, the last-comer, returning the cards to his pocket, said, "I get out here," and rose upon his feet. Mr. G. took his watch from a side-pocket in his waistcoat, and was looking at the time, when the man sitting next to him struck his elbow. The watch was wrenched from his hand, and Mr. G. afterwards discovered that two sovereigns and two half-sovereigns had also been taken from him. It was the work of a moment. The carriage-door was open; three of the men rushed out, and Mr. G. jumped on to the platform, and called out to the station-master, "Shut the gate; that man has robbed me!" The first three men rushed out of the gate, but it was closed in time to prevent the escape of the others. They were taken into custody, and the sergeant of police was telegraphed for. The station-master stated that they were notorious card-sharps, and asked Mr. G. why he had not "knocked their brains out." The men in custody were searched, but the watch was not found on them. One of them had a handful of gold and a quantity of notes, the Bank-of-England notes having been cut in halves. The police sergeant drove in the direction taken by the men who had escaped, and found them hiding among the bent grass on the shore. They also were searched, but of course the watch was not discovered. Doubtless it was buried in the sand. To Mr. G.'s amazement, he was informed that by the law of Scotland two witnesses are required to prove a case of theft, and as he had no other evidence but his own it was useless to detain the men in custody, and they were liberated. They seemed to be acquainted with the requirements of Scottish justice as well as the policeman was. One of them, in the coolest manner, informed the station-master and Mr. G. that he had recently taken £80 from an old gentleman travelling in a first-class carriage, and he stated that on another occasion he took £5 from the chief constable. Whilst Mr. G. was at the station the three men who had first run off came by, and one of them, the smallest man of the party, addressing Mr. G. said, "I want a word with you." Mr. G. answered "Speak out." "No," he said, "I must speak with you privately." The station-master, the policeman, and a gentleman who was present, at first advised Mr. G. not to have any private conversation with him; but as the fellow remained they altered their minds, and thought that it might be advisable to hear what he had to say. Accordingly, Mr. G. went with him on the platform, when he said, "Would you like to have the watch again?" "Certainly," said Mr. G. "Then I'll tell you what. Send £20 to No. 92, Fountain-bridge, in Edinburgh, and I will get it for you." "But," said Mr. G., "How can I trust a rascal like you?" "Oh," the man replied, "we don't do business in that way; you can send half notes and we will send the watch by return." Mr. G. asked him to write the address. He took half a sheet of notepaper out of his pocket, on which he wrote "Mr. Thomas Smith, 92, Fountain-bridge, Edinburgh." This autograph Mr. G. retains. It was then arranged that Mr. G. and the police-sergeant should drive to Prestonpans, in the hope that they might meet with the whole party again, and again search them, but they were not seen, and the police-sergeant drove on to Musselburgh, leaving Mr. G. at Prestonpans. In a short time three of the fellows walked coolly into the inn and ordered a carriage for Edinburgh. Mr. G. at once told the innkeeper that they were three of the men who had robbed him; and he was informed that, by the direction of the innkeeper, they were driven to the gaol at Musselburgh, when the policeman said "It was all right, he had seen them before." Thence they were driven into Edinburgh, where they were set down in Waterloo-place. Mr. G. remained at Prestonpans during the night, and early on Tuesday morning returned to Edinburgh, where he waited upon Mr. Allen, the superintendent of the police on the North British Railway, but he was not in. His assistant sent for the inspector, who had attended on the platform on the previous day, who stated that a gang of about twenty of these fellows came from Glasgow by the 10.40 train on Monday, and that seven of them left by the train in which Mr. G. was. On Mr. G. asking the inspector why he did not caution him as to the character of his companions, he replied that he did not observe him in the carriage. On his return to Newcastle, Mr. G. wrote to the superintendent of police for the county of Haddington, and has received the following reply:—

Constabulary Office, Haddington, May 1, 1869.

Sir,—I am in receipt of yours of 27th ult., regarding the loss of your watch. The case has been fully reported to the Procurator-Fiscal, who does not intend to prosecute the two men you accuse, in consequence of want of evidence to convict. The case is sent to Mr. L. Allen, superintendent of railway police (North British Railway), Edinburgh, to prosecute as a gambling case.—Your most obedient servant, G. H. LIST, C.C.

It should be stated that the watch of which Mr. G. was thus despoiled was a gold hunting watch. The chain was also of gold. They were intrinsically valuable; but the watch was specially prized by the owner as having been the gift of an aged and honoured relative. This is a plain, unvarnished statement of facts. Here is a gentleman robbed in daylight, in a public conveyance, by a band of six thieves, charging them with the theft at the moment when it was committed; they are known to be men of bad repute; three of them are arrested at the time, and the other three are captured shortly afterwards; and yet he is told that they cannot be prosecuted, for the want of confirmatory evidence. Is this the law of Scotland? If it be not, why is not a prosecution instituted? Mr. G. is ready to prosecute, and the men are well known to the police. If it be necessary according to Scotch law that there shall be two witnesses to convict of theft, the sooner the law is altered the better. It behoves the directors of the North British and the other railway companies in Scotland at once to move for an alteration of the law. So long as it continues in its present state no passenger is safe. If he leaves any station alone in a first-class carriage, at the next station he may be joined by one or more modern Turpins, who can rifle his pockets with impunity. If, for safety, he seeks a carriage in which there are a number of passengers, he may find, like Mr. G., that his companions are card-sharps and thieves, and that his evidence of their crime is worthless, and that whatever may be the extent of his injury the guilty will escape. If the railway companies are unwilling to act, surely this is a case for the interference of the Government.

THE METROPOLITAN CRICKET SEASON opened at Lord's, on Monday, with a match between eleven colts of the South with Hearne, and eleven colts of the North with Grundy. There was good bowling on the one side and excellent fielding on the other, but the scores made were small.



## POLICE.

**A NOBLEMAN FINED FOR AN ASSAULT.**—Much interest was created in Brentford Police Court, last Saturday, in consequence of Lord George Charles Ker having been summoned to answer a charge of assault preferred against his Lordship by John Sickamore, a toll-taker at Kew Bridge. Mr. A. Haynes was for the complainant; and his Lordship was defended by Mr. Leigh. The short facts of the case were as follow:—On the previous Sunday Lord George Charles Ker, Lord Dangan, Captain Fludger (Fusilier Guards), and Lady Ker had been dining at the Castle Hotel, at Richmond, and they were returning in a landau—Lady Ker driving. The party passed, on their way, through the Kew Bridge-gate, on the Middlesex side, when the complainant Sickamore ran after them and seized hold of the reins which Lady Ker was holding, and stopped the vehicle, demanding the toll, which Lord Ker was not aware had to be paid both ways. His Lordship, seeing the complainant in an excited state and holding the reins, then leaped to the front and dealt a heavy blow on the head of Sickamore, who was stunned by it, and let go of the reins. His Lordship tendered him a florin, on learning his business; and the complainant demanded that the party should return to the gate for the change, which, however, his Lordship said might be given to the constable who came up to quell the altercation, and whom his Lordship desired to remove the complainant, owing to his being intoxicated. To prove these facts several witnesses were called, speaking distinctly of the blow given by Lord Ker, saying that his Lordship used coarse language, but denying that Sickamore rudely seized Lady Ker's hand. The witnesses, in cross-examination, said they by no means were of opinion that his Lordship at all intended to evade the payment of toll; and one of them, William Wheeler, a baker, said that when the complainant seized the reins the pace of the horses was nearly twelve miles an hour. They denied that he was drunk. For the defence, Mr. Leigh urged that the interference of the complainant might have led to a serious accident, and that a great amount of provocation had been given to Lord Ker by the complainant seizing the reins from Lady Ker's hands. Captain Fludger said the complainant caused the horses to plunge about, and that Lord Charles Ker found it quite necessary to release the reins from his grasp. He did not see any blow struck. The complainant was very drunk, and Lord Ker did not use any foul or coarse language. Lord Dangan, who was also called for the defence, corroborated the evidence of the former witness, and added that the toll-collector was not in a fit state to take charge of the bridge. Police-Constable William Thomas, 310 T. similarly testified, as did also William Mescer. Lord Ker's coachman. The Bench, after giving a long and patient hearing to the case, said there was no doubt the toll-collector was justified in stopping the carriage in order to obtain his toll, and Lord Ker was wrong in not stopping at the wicket to learn whether it had to be paid on the return journey also. They were of opinion that a deliberate blow was struck, and they felt themselves bound to convict his Lordship of the assault, and to fine him 10s., or in default seven days' imprisonment. His Lordship paid the fine.

**A FENIAN ROW IN PULTENEY STREET.**—At Marlborough-street, on Monday, Martin Kennedy, a rough-looking fellow, was charged before Mr. Tyrwhitt with assaulting David Jones, living in Crown-court, Soho. The complainant said that on Saturday night he was standing at the corner of Pulteney-street, talking to a friend, when the prisoner came up to him and knocked him down, rendering him insensible, his head coming against the kerb and being cut. He was afterwards taken to the station, and a doctor was sent for, who dressed his head. In answer to Mr. Tyrwhitt, the complainant said that he had given the prisoner no provocation. Frederick Nesbitt and James Geogin gave similar evidence. Sergeant Charles Cole, of the C division, said that shortly after twelve o'clock on Saturday night, a large crowd being assembled at the corner of Pulteney-street, he saw the complainant fall heavily to the ground, where he lay for about ten minutes, with his head cut, his face swollen, and quite insensible. Seeing Kennedy, who was known to him, run across the street, he went after him, he having been pointed out as the man who had knocked the complainant down. He took hold of him, and told him that he had given the complainant a violent blow, and that he did not know but that the complainant was dead. Kennedy replied, "Well, Mr. Cole, I struck him; and I owed him one." The complainant and the prisoner were both taken to the police station, and a doctor sent for to attend the complainant. The complainant's brother had given evidence on the Fenian prosecutions, and ever since the complainant had been much annoyed, and told that if he appeared there that day he would be settled. He (Sergeant Cole) believed, as the matter was arising again, that if something were not done serious results would follow. The prisoner said he was sorry for what had occurred. Mr. Tyrwhitt said that the prisoner would be still more sorry to find that he would go to prison for two months, with hard labour, and have to find bail at the expiration of that time in the sum of £10 for two months.

**CRUELTY TO A CHILD.**—Susannah Willis, of 7, Upper Park-place, Dorset-square, was placed at the bar, before Mr. Mansfield, at Marylebone, on Monday, charged with the following cruel conduct. Mr. Tubbs, overseer of St. Marylebone, who prosecuted, said, from information received, he went that morning to the residence of the prisoner, and required to see her daughter Lydia, aged six years. There were five other children in the room, and the whole of them were in a most filthy and neglected state. The room itself was also in such a state of dirt and neglect as to be hardly fit for human habitation. He had ascertained that the prisoner's husband was a sober, industrious man, earning as a mason £2 5s. a week. On examining the child Lydia he found bruises and cuts on her face, neck, and shoulders. He requested the prisoner to loosen the child's clothes, and he then found the child had been most severely beaten, and was bruised and cut nearly all over its body, even to its legs. The prisoner said she had done it with a cane because the child had gone out and lost herself. James Scoble, warrant

officer, said he accompanied Mr. Tubbs to prisoner's room. He fully confirmed the statement made by the overseer. Mr. Mansfield desired the child to be shown to him. On loosening its clothes it appeared to be very severely bruised. Some of the bruises from their colour were evidently of several days' standing. The prisoner, in her defence, said she had corrected the child because she had strayed from home, and was brought back by a policeman who found her. Mr. Tubbs said as the prisoner had a large family, and one an infant only three months old, he only wished for such a punishment as would be likely to ensure proper treatment for the child for the future. Mr. Mansfield said the prisoner had very much ill-used her child; but, under the circumstances stated, he would sentence her to seven days' imprisonment, and hoped it would be a warning to her for the future.

**PRISON RATHER THAN WORKHOUSE.**—John Basset, a miserable-looking man, was charged before Mr. Elliott at Lambeth, on Wednesday, with stealing a bath valued at £4 from the shop of Messrs. Holland and Aldridge, ironmongers, Newington-butts. Police-constable 59 P stated that about half-past seven o'clock at night, while on duty in Newington-butts, he saw the prisoner go to several shops and endeavour to take away goods exposed for sale at the doors. At the door of Messrs. Holland and Aldridge he managed to unhook a large bath, and putting it upon his shoulders, made off. Witness followed, and took him into custody. He said he did not care where he went; and so long as he had hands he would steal, as he could get no work, and would sooner go to prison than the workhouse. Witness ascertained that he had likewise the same evening stolen a wheelbarrow, but the owner allowed him to go. Mr. Elliott (to prisoner): "What have you to say?" Prisoner (crying bitterly): "Nothing, Sir. It is all quite true. I have no home, no work, and had nothing to eat for days." Mr. Elliott: "Why not go to the workhouse?" Prisoner: "I would sooner go to prison than there. I have wandered about in a starving condition, and am glad to get a shelter." Mr. Elliott remanded the prisoner for further inquiries.

**ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE AT THE EAST-END OF LONDON.**—At Worship-street, on Tuesday, five cases of highway robbery with violence came before Mr. Ellison. For some time past offences of this description have been steadily on the increase, and this fact, joined to another of an equally serious nature—that in the majority of cases the thieves successfully elude apprehension—has given rise to many remarks from the Bench respecting the necessity of adopting the most deterrent measures. John McCarthy, thirty-eight, and Francis Hill, thirty, described as labourers, were charged with violently assaulting William Purser and robbing him of some money. The prosecutor deposed that, late on the previous night, he was passing along the Whitechapel-road, on his way to Kingsland, when he was suddenly attacked by the prisoners, who ran up to him, knocked him down, and kicked and otherwise ill-treated him. Hill then seized him by the legs, and McCarthy sat on his chest. While thus keeping the prosecutor down they tore out his trousers-pockets, robbed him of some silver money, and then jumped up and ran away. The prosecutor's cries for assistance attracted the attention of Police-Sergeant 16 K, who, seeing the prisoners running, instantly started in pursuit, accompanied by Police-Constable 9 K Reserve. After a long chase McCarthy was taken by the sergeant and Hill by the constable. They denied having done anything; but, on being locked up at the station, they were identified by the prosecutor. Corroborative evidence was adduced, and the prisoners, who reserved their defence, were fully committed for trial. Michael Pollok, 21, a hawker, was charged with having been concerned, with others not yet apprehended, in stealing a silver watch and chain, the property and from the person of Walter Galbey. He was further charged with assaulting Police-Constables 464 K and 120 K. About eleven on the previous night the prosecutor was proceeding with his wife along the Whitechapel-road, when, on approaching the London Hospital, the prisoner darted out of a narrow street, ran full against him, snatched his watch-chain, obtained possession of both that and the watch, and then ran off. For a moment the prosecutor was so completely taken by surprise as to be unable to give chase; but when, having recovered himself, he followed in pursuit of the thief, he was surrounded by several roughs, who hustled and prevented him getting away. By this time the prisoner had got out of sight; but two persons, having heard the cries of "Stop thief!" went after him. Police-Constable 464 K joined in the chase, and succeeded, after running some distance, in overtaking the prisoner. The latter, on being apprehended, made a determined resistance; the constable was surrounded by roughs, as the prosecutor had been, and in the struggle which ensued he was struck and kicked severely. Police-Constable 120 K went to his assistance, and, although kicked several times in the legs, contrived to hold the prisoner, who was removed to the station by the two constables. A large number of stones were thrown at them by the roughs, and they were struck several times. One of the stones struck 120 K on the left eye, injuring him to such an extent that he was for some time unable to see with it. The eyelid was also cut. Mr. Ellison committed the prisoner for trial. Samuel Devine, twenty-three, was charged with having been concerned, with another not in custody, in violently assaulting James Shelley, and robbing him of 4s. The prosecutor stated that about one o'clock on Monday morning he was going along the Hackney-road, and the prisoner, accompanied by another man, suddenly pounced upon him from an adjoining street. He was instantly knocked down, and the prisoner, kneeling upon his chest, held him while the other rifled his trousers-pocket of 4s. They then took to their heels. The prosecutor got up and followed in pursuit, and the prisoner was apprehended, after a run, by Police-Constable 193 N. Mr. Ellison said that this case, too, would have to go to a jury. James Watson, 20, was charged with having been concerned, with another not yet apprehended, in assaulting Charles Theodore Bullen, and robbing him of a silver watch. The prosecutor in this case, who is only fifteen years of age, was returning from school,

when, on getting into the Hackney-road, the prisoner jumped upon his back, pulled him backwards, and threw him down. He then robbed the prosecutor of his watch, which he handed to a man who stood near, and who immediately made off. The prisoner followed, but was subsequently arrested. It was stated that he is a well-known thief, and Mr. Ellison remanded him. John McCarthy, described as a costermonger, was charged on remand with stealing a watch, the property and from the person of Henry Green. The prosecutor, a clerk, residing at Islington, stated that, about half-past eight on the night of the 1st inst., he was in the New North-road, when the prisoner rushed at him. He was robbed of his watch, and the prisoner instantly darted off. The prisoner, who was not known to the police, pleaded "Guilty," and Mr. Ellison sentenced him to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

**THE EX-KING OF HANOVER.**—Vice-Chancellor James had before him last Saturday a suit brought by the King and the Crown Prince of Hanover against the Bank of England, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke of Brunswick, for the purpose of obtaining a transfer of the sum of £600,000 Three per Cent Consols standing in the Bank's books to the credit of "his Majesty's Royal Regency of Hanover," into the names of plaintiffs, and of the Dukes of Cambridge and Brunswick, to be held by them in trust for the persons entitled thereto. It appeared that in 1783 a large sum of money, arising from the revenues of Hanover, was invested on behalf of King George III., then Elector of Hanover, in Bank Annuities, and carried in the books of the Bank of England to the credit of "the Lords of his Majesty's Electoral Regency of Hanover," and was now represented by the £600,000 sought to be dealt with in this suit. A protest was lodged in 1867 by the Prussian Ambassador against the delivering up of the money, or the interest thereon, to King George or his representatives; but, by the convention recently made between King George and the King of Prussia, the former was secured in possession of the £600,000. Under these circumstances the suit was instituted for the purpose of obtaining a formal authority, under which the Bank of England could act with security in transferring the money. The Vice-Chancellor said that the proper course would be for these Royal personages to name two persons to act as their trustees in the matter, and an order for transferring the fund, under the direction of the Court, might then be made.

Madame Rachel's appeal against her conviction for fraud upon Mrs. Burdett was disposed of on Tuesday by the Court of Queen's Bench. It will be remembered that the writ of error obtained on her behalf set forth that by the Act constituting the Central Criminal Court it was necessary that the same two Judges should preside throughout a trial, whereas at the time of the prisoner's conviction the attendance of the Aldermen who sat with Mr. Commissioner Kerr varied every day. Two other points were raised, but this one only remained for the judgment of the Court. Their Lordships held the plea to be untenable. Commissions of oyer and terminer on circuit were held before a single Judge, and there was no reason to suppose that the Legislature intended a different practice to prevail at the Old Bailey. The conviction was therefore good and valid. Madame Rachel, whose name has been before the public in connection with the Burdett scandal for nearly twelve months, will now be removed to Millbank to undergo her sentence. It is understood that an application will be made to the Home Secretary for a commutation of the sentence of five years penal servitude passed on Madame Rachel, now that the Court of Queen's Bench has given judgment in favour of the Crown on the writ of error obtained on her behalf. Under the Bail in Error Act, by virtue of which the defendant was some time at liberty, it is provided by sections 3 (8) and 9 (vict. c. 68) that the time a defendant is at large on bail shall be added to the imprisonment on the Court affirming the judgment. Madame Rachel will return to Millbank in pursuance of the judgment of the Court.

**THE DERRY RIOTS.**—At the Petty Sessions of Londonderry, James Barker, a Presbyterian, has been arraigned on a charge of shooting Craig, another Presbyterian, during the recent riot. The information of Murphy, a man who fell at the same time as Craig, and is dangerously wounded, was read. He said, he says, the police coming up to drive the mob from the Wall. A very large crowd, amongst whom were apprentice boys, rushed past him, "firing shots and felling people with bludgeons." He believed that Barker, who is an apprentice boy, fired the shot which caused Craig's death. He himself then received a bullet in the thigh. "I can swear," he adds, "that the police had not fired any shot until the time that Craig and myself were shot down." Counsel characterised this story as full of improbabilities. The Mayor having announced that the majority of the Bench had determined to admit Barker to bail, Mr. Coote, R.M., and Mr. O'Neill, another magistrate, protested against the decision, as murder was not a bailable offence. Informations were subsequently taken against the constabulary, and summonses issued for hearing on the 14th inst.

**SERIOUS CHARGE OF FORGERY.**—A serious charge of forgery has been preferred against Major Frederick Beswick, the chief constable of Birkenhead. The prisoner was co-trustee with Mr. Maxted, of Gibraltar, under the will of a lady named Agnes Condy, who left a sum of £4500 in the funds, out of which annuities were to be paid to three ladies. It is alleged that Major Beswick forged a power of attorney transferring a portion of the above amount from the Bank of England. The prisoner's defence appeared to be that he had been imposed upon by a pretended Mr. Maxted. The Lord Mayor refused to grant bail, and the prisoner was remanded until Saturday.

**THE CROPS IN IRELAND.**—While the social condition of Ireland is a subject of such general concern, it will be satisfactory to learn that its agricultural prospects were never brighter at this season than they are at present. The most favourable accounts are received from all parts of the provinces as to the extent of cultivation and the state of the crops. Unfavourable weather retarded field-work in the early part of the spring; but great efforts have since been made, and arrears have

now been cleared off. The grass-lands have benefited immensely by the rains, and the potato and cereal crops are healthy-looking, and promise an early and abundant yield.

**ALTERATION IN STREET NOMENCLATURE.**—The Metropolitan Board of Works have directed the following alterations to be made in street names:—The whole of the thoroughfare leading from Newington-green to Church-street to be named Albion-road, the subsidiary names abolished, and the houses re-numbered consecutively; Charles-street, Albany-road, Camberwell, to be re-named Canard-street, and the houses re-numbered; Gloucester-place, Camberwell, to be incorporated with Chumleigh-street, the subsidiary names abolished, and the houses re-numbered; John-street, Albany-road, Camberwell, to be re-named Jardin-street, the subsidiary names abolished, and the houses re-numbered. The line of thoroughfare known as Francis-street and Church-street, Newington-butts, to be re-named Crampton-street; Ponton-road West, Battersea, to be incorporated with Everett-street, and the houses re-numbered; St. Germain's-terrace to be incorporated with Westbourne Park-crescent, and the houses to be re-numbered; Norman-street, Old-street, St. Luke's, to be incorporated with Helmet-row, and the houses re-numbered; Wenlock-street, St. Luke's, to be re-named Norman-street, and the houses to be re-numbered. The line of thoroughfare called Mott's-lane, Ball's-pond, to be re-named Wall-street, and the houses to be re-numbered; Norfolk-street, Southwark, to be incorporated with Orange-street, and the houses re-numbered; Magdalen-row, Whitechapel, to be incorporated with Great Prescott-street, and the houses re-numbered. The houses in Ponton-road, Battersea; Currie-street, Battersea; Woodgate-street, Battersea; Elcho-street, Battersea; Radstock-street, Battersea; Howey-street, Battersea; Vernon-street, Battersea; Arden-street, Battersea; Ceylon-street, Battersea; Trafalgar-road, Camberwell; Marlborough-road, Camberwell; Charlotte-street, Camberwell; and premises in Lancaster-mews, Paddington, to be re-numbered.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 7.

**BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.**—J. ADAMS, Bradford, grocer (G. R. FLORIS, Oxford-street, tobacconist—M. A. SPIRAGO, Kitchener-street, W. TURNER, Hull, basket-maker. BANKRUPT.—W. G. AYTON, 8, Knightsbridge, courier—J. C. BONNETT, Woolwich, tailor—A. F. BAKER, Portsea-place, Hyde Park, clerk—E. M. A. BYRNE, Bloomsbury, clerk—T. A. STOKES, miller—T. CLIST, Liverpool, me chanic—S. COHEN, Islington, fancy dealer—J. L. COOK, Islington, greengrocer—F. COX, Basinghall street, auctioneer—S. J. CROSS, Sutton, licensed victualler—H. DAVEY, Adelphi, civil engineer—H. EDMUNDS, Portman-st., manager of the Portman Chambers, T. W. ELLIS, Covent-garden, silversmith—J. GARR, F. S. HACKNEY, clerk—E. GILSON, Croydon, clerk—M. HAYES, Isleworth, German-sausage dealer's traveller—D. G. HATCHER, Southampton, innkeeper—W. H. JEWELL, Mansion House, insurance broker—H. JOHNSON, Crutchedfriars, merchant—J. JONES, Yarrow, smack owner—R. LAIRD, Grimsby, Billiter-square, general merchant—R. J. LOVELL, Port au Prince, and A. MINTON, St. Giles, millers—M. S. MORRIS, Mareston, and E. MORRIS, Waltham, road, cook—W. H. MORTON, Newman-street, Oxford-street, assistant manager of pleasure gardens—J. MORTON, Chatham, beer-seller—S. NEWKOTH, St. John's-wood, grocer—W. SALT, Bickenhead, master mariner—H. OLIVER, Notting-hill, builder—F. W. SPRINGETT, Notley Marsh—H. CHILDEMAN, Crickenden, fancy-book-maker—J. SULTAN, Islington, clerk-dealer—T. TITHMATH, SH. Royston—W. J. TURNBULL, Brompton, brewer—W. G. D. WALLIS, Westminster, law stationer—W. H. WALSHEM, Stratford, accountant—V. F. WILDER, Kew-green—A. W. P. WHELOCK, Black Raven-court, Seething-lane, lighterman—H. WOOLMORE, Old Kent-road, confectioner—W. APLIN, Hatch-Bunchamp, publisher—R. ALLAN, Harrow-place, Durham, innkeeper—E. B. BAKER, Liverpool, coal-vender—G. BATTY, Fairfield, builder—G. BROOKES, Birmingham—G. CHAPMAN, Winterton, saddler—A. CHEESEBOROUGH, Eccleshill, wool-stapler—C. CLARKE, Bromsgrove, hotel-keeper—J. COLTON, Sheffield, boot and shoe maker—J. CLAYTON, jun., Altrincham, labourer—J. COOK, jun., Tebworth, butcher—G. COOPER, Bristol, stone-mason—G. COX, Torquay, roustler—T. DOWNIE, Newbiggen-by-the-Sea, tailor—J. EYLES, Bolton, plumber—J. W. FARM, Great Grimsby, clerk—W. ELWARD, Edgworth, farmer—G. F. GILSON, Liverpool, grocer—P. HAWKEY, Penzance, brewer—J. HILL, Rawten-tall, grocer—G. M. HIDE, Alverstoke, greengrocer—J. HILL, Horton, millwright—C. P. HISEX, Shepton Mallet, builder—W. HARTLEY, Leeds, fax-waste dealer—G. HOWELL, and J. REES, Lisanelly, drapers—J. JONES, Liverpool, carter—R. JORDISON, Redcar, brewer—J. KEAY, Davistown, grocer—W. KENNY, Peaseon—G. LANCASTER, Huddersfield, R. LANCASTER, Liverpool, commission agent—T. LIDDELL, Thornaby Colliery, grocer—F. MALLHALLE, Rochdale, clogger—R. MATTHEWS, Carlisle, boot and shoe maker—J. MORRISON, Scarborough, coach-builder—M. MUDGE, and E. MUGGER, Plymouth—B. NIND, Newcastle-under-Lyme, miller—R. R. NUBBS, Leeds, last manufacturer—D. E. REE, Rhonda Valley, grocer and draper—J. ROBERTS, Lettwith, waterman—R. ROWE, and E. A. NORTHLEY, Plymouth, auctioneers—E. ROWLAND, Wolvercote, Owen grocer—W. R. SPINKS, Sheffield, cabinet-maker—J. TAYLOR, Farnworth, boot and shoe maker—J. TRIPLETT, Plymouth, master mariner—J. WALLEY, Tunstall, bricklayer—M. WALSHAW, Bradford, jeweller—W. WHITE, Manchester, soap-maker—J. WILKINS, Newport, Monument-makers, commercial traveller—J. WILSON, Liverpool, licensed victualler—E. WILSON, Nottingham, joiner—J. WOOD, Little Hulton, boot-maker—W. WOODWARD, Bradford, beer-seller—J. WOLLEY, Walsall, beer-seller—F. WRIGHT, Abrevas, beer-seller—R. ARNOLD, Liverpool, porter—T. HOLDEN, Hulme, clerk—H. SAUNDERS, jun., Kidderminster, attorney.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.**—J. BUDGE, Edinburgh, coal merchant—W. WILSON, Carlisle—D. GRANT, Duthill, general merchant.

TUESDAY, MAY 11.

**BANKRUPT.**—F. ASHENDEN, Shepherd's-bush, draper—H. E. BALL, Cornhill, financial agent—J. BARKER, Tottenham, coffee-dealer—J. BATHURST, Fiddington, condenser—T. F. BENNETT, Chelsea, wine merchant—W. BOYER, Paddington, carman—W. R. BROWN, Commercial-road East, clerk—E. DOUGSWELL, Islington, accountant—C. COLEMAN, Little Moorfields, criminal manufacturer—W. COSTIFF, New Barnet, grocer—F. FINLAYSON, Marylebone-road, tailor—W. B. GIFFORD, Dalry, lieutenant—M. HAMERTON, Wandsworth-road, builder—W. HOOD, Whitechapel, tobacconist—G. MAGGETTS, New-aros, builder—G. F. MATHIE, Farningham street, tailor—T. MILLS, Bromley, butcher—G. M. MATTHEWS, Cuckfield, farmer—dealer—L. E. P. MATTHEWS, Chatham, coal merchant—W. F. MOORE, South Hornsey, dairyman—E. C. MORRAN, Norwich, shoe-maker—G. H. NICHOLSON, Brixton, silk agent—J. G. NICHOLSON, Whitechapel, chasemonger—J. POUND, Brompton, bond-dealer—T. SILCOCKS, Bristol, real estate—R. ROWLAND, Peckham, builder—W. ROWLANDS, Caledonian-road, foreman on Great Northern Railway—H. SILLEY, Seven Oaks, victualler—F. J. SLEAP, Islington, builder—J. TIMMS, Gray-in-place, author—J. M. TEMPLE, Bow-road, licensed victualler—J. TIPPLE, Waterloo-road, woodturner—C. VANT, Mile-end-road, tailor—J. W. WARREN, Edfield, wine merchant—W. WATKINS, East-road, City-road, baker—F. A. WHEELER, Chipping Norton, auctioneer—W. ASH, Stratford—G. BOLCHAY, Congleton, refect-house keeper—W. W. BRUCE, Everton, commission agent—W. BRIDGWATER, Newport, Shropshire, coach-builder—R. WOODWARDS, Trowbridge, photographer—E. HOYTE, Baddley, Saltorton, lodging-house keeper—J. BRYAN and J. ELLIS, Mangotfield, farmers—J. BURTON, Wakefield, grocer—W. CROOME, Wick and Abson, market gardener—H. P. DRANE, Hart, innkeeper—A. G. EDWARDS, Rock Ferry, manager of ropework—E. EDWARDS, Abergele, housefactor—J. EDWARDS, jun., Waverhampton, brassfounder—J. E. FEARNLEY, Dewsbury, shopkeeper—J. FIDDES, Ainhall, bootmaker—S. FOSTER, Bradford, joiner—J. GADD, Bristol, mattress maker—W. GLAHAM, Leeds, commission agent—T. HALLWELL, Leigh, printer—C. HARDY, Westonsawick, haulier—W. JUMP, Southampton, car proprietor—D. KERR, Wednesbury, surgeon—B. KETTLER, Bury, sewing-machine maker—H. J. KELBY, Fluey, hotel-keeper—C. Y. KOVACHICH, Bristol, mason—J. LANE, Wolverhampton, provision dealer—J. LEWIS, Tunley, mason—J. PHILLIPS, Tuckingsmill, sawyer—E. LOVETT, Liverpool, butcher—J. C. PHILLIPS, Maidens, contractor—E. PIND, R. Manchester, house-decorator—S. F. RAYNER, Maldon, coachbuilder—J. ROBERTS, Pershore, market gardener—J. ROBINSON, Scarborough, china-dealer—M. SHARPE, Bristol, lodging-house keeper—W. B. SHOLLES, Liverpool, comedian—R. SIMPSON, Ainsley, grocer—T. SKECHLEY, Birmingham, baker—J. SPENCER, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, plumber—W. R. TADLEY, Weston-super-Mare, tailor—J. RAYNER, Kingsland-road, mantle manufacturer—R. S. HOLMES, Blyden, engineer—S. SUMMERHAYES, Weston-super-Mare, builder—J. L. TALBOT, Birmingham, locksmith—W. G. SYLVESTER, Newcastle-on-Tyne, chief constable of police—T. WARDLE, N. W. castle on-Tyne, clerk—W. WAREING, Preston, bobbin-maker—J. WATERS, Truro, builder—A. WEBB, Bath, butcher—T. WHITELEY and J. GOWDIL, Widdowfield, coal-merchants—A. R. WILKIE, Landport, baker—H. B. WILLIAMS, Bristol, stockbroker—J. WRIGHT, Westerham, beer-house-keeper—T. G. DOUST, Greenwich, victualler—F. S. HUDSON, Swansea, grocer.



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